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RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF BOTANICAL
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FEB. 26 1916



AUGUSTINE & CO.
NURSERYMEN -
~ NORMAL ~ ILLINOIS

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF THE AGRICULTURE.

FEB 26 1916



THE ILLINOIS ROSE
Rosa Setigera

Native of Illinois, and the only native climbing rose of America, hardiest, best foliage, and one of the most charming roses you can plant. Nature has bred up the Illinois Rose for our trying conditions of climate and proven its value for thousands of years. The Illinois Rose is an ideal plant for foundation, trellis, arbor and border planting. For further description and price, see page 25.

CATALOG NO. 49

AUGUSTINE & CO., NURSERYMEN

Established in 1867

NORMAL, ILL.

Landscape Gardening and Ornamental Planting

Landscape Gardening is not, as some think, a fixed art. Its greatest worth and pleasure lies in the expression of distinctive ideals and taste, just as does the matter of dress or decorating the interior of the house.

The adaptation of the principles of local color, rather than a gaudy imitative style, is much to be preferred.

Our people, climate, soil, and surroundings are altogether different from any other section of the world, and our plantings to be artistic and represent us, must develop the charm and beauties we have at hand, and not imitate some little Japanese garden or a formal European planting as inappropriate as a bull in a china shop.

The highest possible motive in Landscape Gardening is to restore and intensify one's own native landscape. You can do it, no matter where you live nor how much you spend.

The time has now passed, in the middle west, when one with any conception of the beautiful or appreciation of things worth while in life is willing to forego the pleasures and benefits of trees, shrubs and flowers around the home.

How and What to Plant

Our native trees, shrubs and flowers are always best where they can be used. If possible they should form a reasonable percentage of our planting.

You will find lists of plants in this catalog suited to different uses and locations, including what native plants are now in the trade and foreign plants suited to their respective uses.

We will take pleasure in assisting you to the right selection of plants for your planting. We are better prepared than ever to do all kinds of Landscape Gardening, furnish full plans and specifications and supply you plants in any quantity of the highest quality.

OUR COVER ILLUSTRATION

Our cover illustration for several years back has been carefully selected for its educational value. Selected to show what can and has been done in Illinois to make home life more enjoyable, more worth while.

This season we are showing two photographs of homes. One with a simple artistic planting, that not only adds great commercial value, but gives also an immediate impression of artistic taste and appreciation of the beautiful things of life worth while.

The other—well—about all one can say is that this is just a house, not even a shade for the children's swing. At night you would expect to find the father and the boys loafing down town, and the girls seeking pleasure away from home. There is more to planting and beautifying the home grounds than most people realize at first thought. It is a sermon preached to the whole community every day.

Where advantage is not taken of shrubbery and flowers in the home grounds, much of the charm and pleasure of home life will be missed. Such plantings are not only valuable from the commercial standpoint, but they are accomplished easily, and with little expense. It is a pleasure to see the wonderful awakening along these lines, taking place here in the middle west. The small part we have had in this great work has been a real pleasure.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

AMORPHA: False Indigo

- A. **Canescens**—Lead plant—2 to 3 feet. Blue flowers in dense terminal panicles, June, a handsome dense growing shrub of low growth.
- *A. **Fruticosa**—An excellent native shrub, covered with great quantities of spikes of dark purple velvety flowers in early summer. Much used for massing. Easy to grow.

ARALIA

- A. **Pentaphylla**—4 to 6 feet. Valuable for its excellent, bright foliage. Branches covered with short thorns, though not nearly so pronounced as the following.
- *A. **Spinosa**—Devil's Club—6 to 8 feet. A strong growing, rugged plant with large, decidedly tropical looking leaves. Branches thickly covered with long spines. Flowers appear in large masses, white, changing to great clusters of small black berries in the fall. A picturesque plant.

AMYGDALUS: Flowering Almond

- A. **Communis**—3 to 5 feet. The two forms, white and pink, are old fashioned favorites, slender upright branches, covered in April and May with a mass of very double flowers, decorative and early.

BERBERIS: Barberry

The Barberries compose some of our most valuable foreign shrubs. They are not only beautiful for foliage and flower, but the bright red fruit remaining throughout the winter adds another rare charm. They are valuable for informal hedge; but should not be trimmed.

- B. **Ilicifolia (Holly Leaved)**—3 to 5 feet. A flat leaved evergreen plant with holly like leaves, perfectly hardy and beyond question the best of its class, a rare plant of exceptional value in Illinois.
- B. **Thunbergii (Thunberg's or Japanese)**—Four feet. The finest of all the Barberries, grows in compact form, spiney stems, foliage fine and dense, changing to brilliant red in fall, the clusters of red berries hanging on all winter. Much used for hedge and borders. Considered by many to be the most valuable foreign shrub grown. Not only because of its beauty, but it is also adapted to so many uses, together with perfect hardiness. For dense, low growing foundation planting, there is nothing better, and as an informal ornamental hedge, it has no equal. Bushy plants.
- B. **Vulgaris (Red Fruited)**—5 to 6 feet. Foliage bright green, yellow blossoms in May, densely covered with red fruit, hanging on till late winter.
- B. **Vulgaris, Atropurpurea (Purple Leaved)**—Five feet. Similar to the red fruited except purple foliage. The blossoms in early May with purple back ground of leaves, are as handsome as any plant of its season.

CALYCANTHUS: Spice Bush

- *C. **Floridus**—6 feet. Sweet scented shrub, wood and flowers have a delightful fragrance, blooms in profusion, flowers size of double tuberose, dark brown or purple. May. A refined and choice shrub.

*Native of Illinois

CARAGANA: Siberian Pea Tree

- C. **Arborescens**—7 feet A valuable shrub from Siberia, delicate fern like foliage, and producing a profusion of yellow pea-like flowers in May and June

CEPHALANTHUS

- *C. **Occidentalis (Button Bush)**—3 to 6 feet. Native to Illinois, ball like clusters of small white flowers, July to September, foliage bright glossy, strong grower, especially suited for massing at edge of water or in moist places.

CORNUS: Dogwood

One of the best known and most prized shrubs. Most valuable for foliage and bark (except C. Florida), and it should have frequent and severe pruning for best results.

- *C. **Amomum—Sericea—Silky Dogwood**—4 to 6 feet. An excellent native variety, dark green foliage, and purplish red stems, fruit blue, refined shrub, easy to grow.
- *C. **Florida**—The white flowered dogwood, attains the height of a small tree 15 to 20 feet. A profusion of white blossoms in May, followed in the fall by red berries and brilliant foliage. Probably the handsomest and most popular native shrub in America. It does not attain perfection, however, in lime soils.

**Cornus Florida—Flow-
ering Dogwood**



*Native of Illinois

- *C. **Paniculata—Gray Dogwood**—Another of our native dogwoods, refined foliage, free blooming, with white fruits in the fall; very desirable.
- C. **Siberica Alba (Siberian or Red Barked)**—8 feet. Brilliant scarlet bark fine for winter effect and showy summer shrub.
- *C. **Stolonifera**—The finest native red barked dogwood, perfectly hardy and one of the best.
- *C. **Stolonifera, Var. Flaviramea—Yellow Branched Dogwood**—A form of native Stolonifera dogwood with golden yellow branches; very effective for contrasts with the red barked varieties, a handsome and valuable shrub.

CRATAEGUS: Thorn

- *C. **Crux Galli (Cockspur Thorn)**—A native thorn, beautiful flowers in spring, followed by red fruits in profusion in fall. A typical prairie tree, the stratified branches repeating the lines of the prairie.



Cornus Stolonifera—The best native red branched dogwood.

*Native of Illinois

C. **Oxycanthus—English Hawthorn**—6 to 7 feet. To be found in all old English gardens, famous in story and song. Withstands trimming and makes a splendid hedge, a beautiful small growing tree, bearing great masses of single white fragrant flowers in May. A very successful plant.

CORYLUS: Hazel

*C. **Americana—Hazel**—This native hazel is an excellent shrub with good foliage. It bears the well known hazel nut in profusion, especially when planted in the border and cared for. The commonly sold European varieties are poor in foliage, not hardy, and the fruit is worthless.

**Corylus Americana*

The Hazel Nut has Beautiful Foliage



*Native of Illinois

DEUTZIA

Three to Six Feet

Our assortment of Deutzia comprise some of the most beautiful summer flowering shrubs we have. Their charming bell shaped flowers borne in profusion in May and June, make them valuable for either massing or single specimens.

- D. Crenata**—In both double, white and rose color, gives a wealth of bloom in May and June.
- D. Gracilis**—A dwarf growing compact variety, completely covered with small white blossoms in June. One of the best. Deutzia Gracilis is especially suited for facing the border or foundation planting; refined foliage and blossom, bushy growth, but always low. 1 to 2 feet.
- D. Pride of Rochester**—A very popular sort, pure white, double, large blossom and cluster. May and June.
- D. Lemoine**—Single white. Not quite as heavy a grower as Crenata, but refined, and blossoms in profusion. A beauty.

DIERVILLA: Weigelia

- D. Candida**—One of the good Weigelias, similar to Rosea, except pure white.
 - D. Grandiflora Amabilis**—One of the most deservedly popular of all the Weigelias, with its large tubular shaped flowers in long sprays during July.
 - D. Eva Rathke**—The finest of all Weigelias, and very rare, during July a mass of deep crimson bloom, one of the most showy and charming shrubs grown. Imported plants.
 - D. Rosea**—Beautiful, well known shrub with rose colored flowers, coming in May and June. Strong growing, graceful spreading branches.
- We are growing ten other varieties of Weigelias in limited amounts.

ELAEAGNUS

- E. Angustifolia (Russian Olive)**—10 to 15 feet. A unique flowering tall growing shrub, resembles the olive in wood, and its silver leaves and fruit. Very ornamental and useful for screening, and back of tall border. Fruits are borne in profusion, small olive shaped, bright silver.

EUONYMUS: Strawberry or Spindle Tree

- *E. Atropurpureus (Americana)**—Strawberry Tree—7 to 8 feet, probably the finest variety grown. Foliage hangs on late in the fall, changing to brilliant colors and bright crimson fruits, borne in great profusion.
- E. Europaeus**—7 to 8 feet. The well known strawberry tree, or burning bush, the fruits borne in great profusion, and their red color, making them very attractive during late fall and winter.

EXOCHORDA

- E. Grandiflora (Pearl Bush)**—5 to 7 feet. An exceptionally fine shrub, with its large pearl white flowers produced in profusion during May. A rare but choice shrub.

*Native of Illinois

FORSYTHIA: Golden Bell

Six to Seven Feet

- F. **Fortunei**—A splendid blooming sort, rather upright habit, yellow bark.
- F. **Intermedia**—As the name implies, about half upright in growth, a profuse bloomer, and very desirable.
- F. **Suspensa**—A profuse bloomer and an attractive, charming plant with its long, slender, drooping branches.
- F. **Viridissima**—Dark green and upright habit of growth, also a profuse bloomer.

HAMMAMELIS: Witch Hazel

- *H. **Virginica**—A native shrub, excellent foliage, flowers yellow, late in fall, just before leaves fall. The Witch Hazel is not only a good shrub for the border, doing well under adverse conditions, and in shade, but the peculiar time of bossoming and its strange method of scattering seeds make it very interesting as well.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS: Althea or Rose of Sharon

Seven to Ten Feet. August to October

A valuable late summer blooming shrub. We have the finest budded sorts in both double and single flowers. Colors white, blue, rose, red and purple.



Forsythia Intermedia—Golden Bell.

*Native of Illinois

HIPPOPHAE

- H. Rhamnoides (Sea Buckthorn)**—5 to 8 feet, a very desirable and little known shrub. Will prosper under the most trying conditions of soil. Leaves green and silver, fruits in clusters, orange yellow, liked by birds. Branches rather thorny.

HYDRANGEA

- ***H. Arborescens**—Our native hydrangea, bloom of fair quality, hardy and good foliage. Strong grower, large leaves.
- H. Arborescens Sterilis**—"Hills of Snow"—5 to 6 feet. A new variety, similar in many respects to Paniculata, but commences to bloom in June and lasts till September, flowers finally changing from pure white to green. New and rare.
- H. Paniculata Grandiflora**—6 feet. Undoubtedly the most popular shrub grown. The flowers come in late summer and last till heavy frost. They are borne in great panicles, changing from pure white to rose and bronze. Can be trained in bushy or tree form.

HYPERICUM

- H. Moserianum**—(St. John's Wort)—A very profuse blooming dwarf plant Bright green leaves with quantities of large golden yellow flowers from July till October, a charming little plant.

LIGUSTRUM: Privet

Five to Six Feet

The dark green rich foliage of the privets make them valuable as individual specimens or for foliage effect. They make the finest formal hedge of any plant grown. Blossoms are fragrant, attractive, resembling the lilac.

- L. Amurense (North)**—The best for hedge in the north, has stood twenty degrees below zero, upright growth.
- L. Ibota**—Another hardy variety almost identical to Regels, except the branches are not quite so drooping, an excellent foundation shrub, profuse bloomer, and masses of blue berries hanging on all winter.
- L. Regelianum (Regels)**—A grand, hardy variety that has a weeping habit at ends of branches, make beautiful specimen plants. This is one of the best shrubs for border and foundation planting, splendid foliage, drooping branches, delicate lilac-like blossoms followed by great quantities of small blue berries that remain all winter. We have the genuine true type so seldom found.
- L. Siberica**—This is a comparatively new Privet, which we believe will become the most popular variety for hedge where hardiness is essential. It is absolutely hardy, beautiful rich green foliage, and strong grower. We have only a limited supply.
- L. Sinensis**—Small leaved, glossy green, Chinese Privet. Quite dwarfish and dense growth, and for low dense hedge or mass planting is very effective, almost an evergreen, harder than California.

LONICERA: Upright or Bush Honeysuckle

The upright honeysuckles are among the best of our shrubs, grow strong with beautiful flowers and foliage, very sweet scented and ornamental, used as specimen plants, clumps or hedge, or foundation planting; flowers followed by colored fruit.

*Native of Illinois



The Beautiful Japan Quince, *Pyrus Japonica*

- L. **Bella Albida**—The most rapid grower and brightest green foliage of any upright honeysuckle; a free bloomer, new, and probably one of the best.
- L. **Ledibori**—Another new, rare and distinct variety, leaves dark green, a splendid shrub, free blooming, good foundation shrub, as well as border.
- L. **Morrowi**—A valuable Japanese variety, white, changing to yellow, one of the best border and foundation plants. Refined foliage, long blooming period, followed by a profusion of small berries.
- L. **Tartarica**—White, pink and red. May.

LYCIUM

- L. **Chilense—Box Thorn**—2 to 3 feet. A shrub form of matrimony vine, that will grow and flourish under the most trying conditions of soil, sun or shade. Slender branches covered with red berries in autumn contrasting beautifully with the bright green leaves. Spreads, especially in cultivated soil.

MAHONIA

- M. **Aquifolia—Oregon Grape**—3 to 4 feet. A form of barberry with large holly-like leaves nearly evergreen, dark blue berries. This is an exceedingly beautiful and effective shrub, give a sheltered position if possible. Very popular when well grown. Bushy plants.

PHILADELPHUS: *Syringa*

- P. **Avalanche**—More slender and graceful than other varieties. The long arching branches almost covered their entire length with a profusion of snow white flowers.
- P. **Coronarius—Mock Orange**—5 to 7 feet. These deliciously fragrant old fashioned shrubs are as popular as ever. The great clusters of snow white blossoms fill the air with perfume during June.
- P. **Coronarius Aureus—Golden Mock Orange**—Similar to Coronarius except leaves are a delicate golden green, and plant is more dwarfish and compact in growth. A really refined golden leaved plant.

*P. **Grandiflorus**—Similar to *Coronarius*, except two or three weeks earlier, blossoms are much larger, and without odor. A grand variety and very popular. A native.

P. **Zeyheri**—A hybrid of *Coronarius*, more spreading, branches drooping somewhat, flowers large. A very attractive and charming shrub.

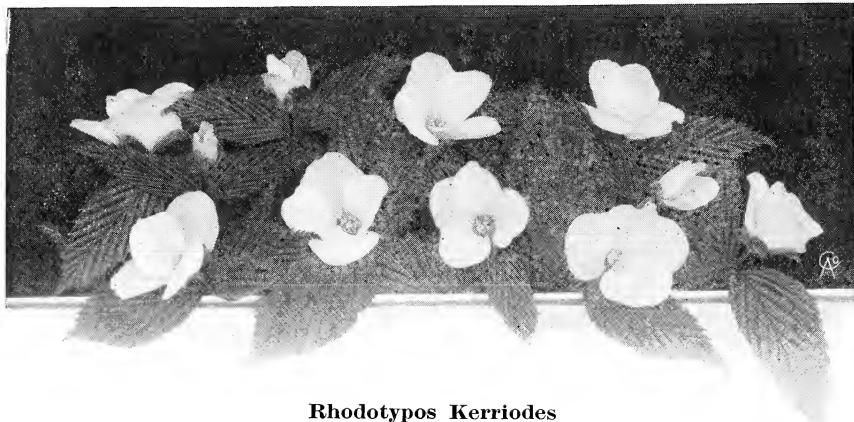
PYRUS: Quince—Japanese Flowering

P. **Japonica**—6 to 8 feet. One of the finest shrubs to bloom in earliest spring, sometimes called "burning bush," from the profuse crimson flowers. An old garden favorite.



Philadelphus Syringa—Very Attractive and Charming Shrub

*Native of Illinois



Rhodotypos Kerriodes

PRUNUS: Flowering Plum

- P. **Triloba**—This old, but rare shrub, with its great profusion of large, double pink blossoms, very early in the spring, is a most beautiful sight. Similar to the flowering almond, but bush grows larger and blossoms nearly as large as a small rose.

RHAMNUS: Buckthorn

- R. **Catharticus**—6 to 9 feet. A fine vigorous shrub with excellent dark green foliage, white blossoms, followed by small black berries. One of the very best hardy hedge plants. Hedges of 50 years are still in fine condition here at Normal. Stands severe pruning.
- R. **Frangula**—Similar to above, though a little more vigorous in growth and more refined, more rare than Catharticus; a splendid tall growing shrub.

RHODOTYPOS

- R. **Kerrioides**—3 to 5 feet. Single, white flowers in May, very ornamental. The foliage of this plant is exceptionally fine, and as an all around shrub, is undoubtedly the best of the Kerrias. This plant has taken as kindly to its new home as the Japanese barberry, and for border and foundation planting is equaled by few. The shining black seed pods which remain all winter, add another feature of value.

RHUS: Sumach

If the Sumach were not a native plant, but had been discovered in China or Japan, and especially if it were a little more difficult to grow and cost more, its great value as an ornamental plant would probably be better appreciated.

Here is a class of plants covering every requirement, from the refinement of the Aromaticata and the Copalina, to the strong, rugged and brilliant Typhina. Natives, that make our prairies glorious in the fall with their wonderful colors, carry their foliage as few plants do and yet because they have been common in the past we have neglected them.

*Native of Illinois

It is time we got awake to some of the beauties we have at hand. If our Sumachs only grew on inaccessible mountain peaks, people would be breaking their necks every day trying to get them.

- *R. **Aromatica**—3 to 5 feet. Flowers yellow on short spikes, appearing before the foliage, leaves bright and shining, exhaling a strong, pleasant and spicy odor. The fruits are coral red. A splendid shrub for shady situations and for mass planting. Thrives in any soil.
- *R. **Copalina**—The ILLINOIS SUMACH—Dwarfish, though specimens will attain considerable height if not trimmed back. Foliage a brilliant glossy green. Small, greenish flowers in dense panicles at end of branches, and the latest of the Sumachs to bloom. Make beautiful specimen plants or excellent for massing. The crimson fruits and brilliant foliage in autumn give a wonderful wealth of color.
- *R. **Cotinus, Smoke Tree or Purple Fringe**—6 to 10 feet. Bears great clusters of delicate purplish colored flowers in the early summer, that give the appearance of smoke. A strong vigorous grower with good green foliage, suitable for the border or screening.
- *R. **Glabra—Smooth Sumach**—Another excellent native variety with smoother bark. Has the same characteristic brilliant foliage and fruits in autumn.
- *R. **Glabra Laciniata**—Fern-leaved form of the Glabra distinct from Typhina fern leaved, more dwarfish in growth, and in our opinion the finest of the whole list; refined and beautiful.
- *R. **Typhina—Staghorn**—8 to 10 feet. Named for its peculiar growth of branches, which resemble a stag's horn in angular growth. Has the brilliant fruits and foliage in autumn, a strong, vigorous grower.
- *R. **Typhina Laciniata—Fern Leaved**—This is probably the most distinct of all Sumachs, a sort of the typical Typhina. Foliage deeply cut, resembling fern leaves. Has a decided tropical look, resembling in some respects a tree fern. No plant we have has attracted more attention. Fruits brilliant crimson, and leaves change to red and gold in the fall.

RIBES: Currant—Flowering

- *R. **Aureum**—The golden flowering currant, blooms in April and May, followed by large black berries, fragrant and showy, thrives everywhere, in any soil, red leaves in autumn. An excellent shrub for massing in background and in poor soil.

SAMBUCUS: Elder

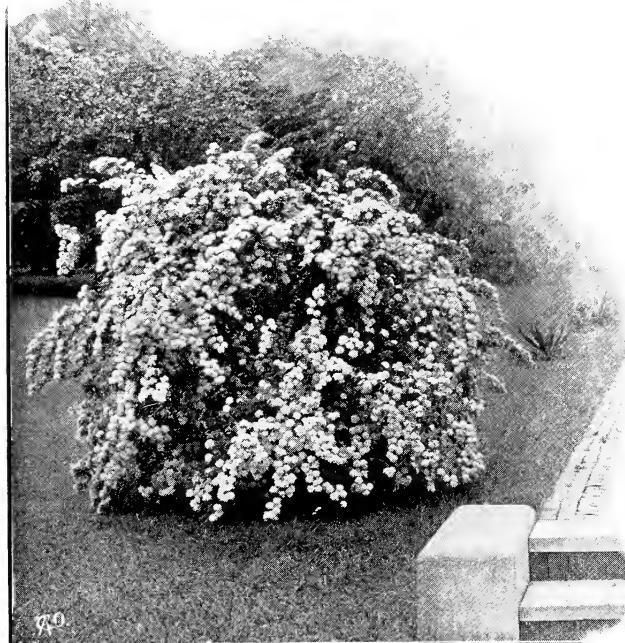
- *S. **Canadensis**—Native black berried elder, great masses of white bloom followed by black berries in fall.
- *S. **Canadensis Acutifolia—Cut Leaved**—The fern-like foliage, and drooping habit make it a valuable and artistic shrub. Always attracts attention.
- S. **Nigra Aurea—Golden Elder**—A brilliant golden leaved variety, very useful for contrasts and striking effects, quite popular. Should be used with caution.
- S. **Pyramidalis**—Something entirely new. A beautiful form of elder growing in pyramidal form and a distinct, attractive and handsome shrub. Imported plants.
- *S. **Racemosa**—Blossoms profusely, but its great charm lies in its masses of red berries, ripening in July.

*Native of Illinois

SPIREA: Meadow Sweet

Of all the summer blooming shrubs, probably none are more used than the Spireas, some of the varieties giving bloom from early spring till frost. Taken as a whole, for foliage, refinement and profuse blooming, they are one of the most valuable classes of plants grown.

- S. **Anthony Waterer, Bumalda**—3 feet. Crimson, profuse bloomer, flowers all summer.
- S. **Billardii**—Commences to bloom in June and lasts till September. Beautiful pink spikes in profusion. An old time favorite.
- S. **Callosa Alba**—2 feet. Pure white, with beautiful masses of flowers all summer.
- S. **Multiflora Arguta**—Blooms very early and even before leaves are full grown, it is a mass of beautiful white, fragrant bloom. Not as tall growing as Van Houttei and our favorite of them all.
- *S. **Opulifolia**—4 to 6 feet. The best native spirea and one of the strongest and healthiest of the list. The large, flat clusters of pure white blossoms in June, together with excellent foliage, make it one of the most charming of the group.
- *S. **Opulifolia Aurea**—**The Golden Leaved Spirea**—Identical to the above except the leaves have a golden tinge.



The Dainty Bridal Wreath, Spirea Van Houttei

*Native of Illinois

**Spirea Opulifolia—The Native Spirea**

- S. **Prunifolia**—5 to 6 feet. The bridal wreath of eastern states, in early May blooms profusely, small double white button like flowers and glossy green foliage all summer.
- S. **Reevesiana**—Beautiful white flowers in early spring. Similar in some respects to Van Houttei, individual flowers larger and more double, a splendid spirea.
- *S. **Salicifolia**—Very similar to Billardi, blooms all summer, pink spikes, a good shrub, though coarser than some varieties. Excellent for border planting.
- S. **Sorbifolia**—3 to 4 feet. If this spirea were better known it would be very popular. Leaves different, similar to mountain ash, and the most ornamental of any spirea. In July and August it bears great panicles of beautiful white flowers. Succeeds everywhere.
- S. **Thunbergii**—3 feet. The fine, delicate, slender leaves and branches of the Thunbergii, with its profuse blossoms in early May, make it especially valuable for planting at base of taller shrubs—one of the best. (Thunbergii, same price as Anthony Waterer, Bumalda).

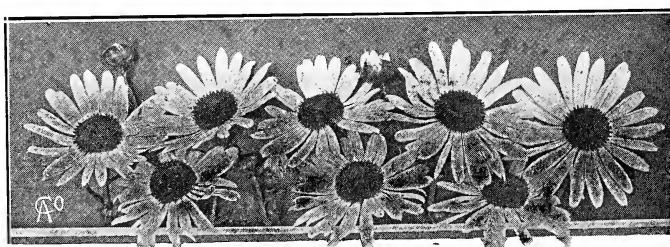
*Native of Illinois

- S. **Van Houttei, Bridal Wreath**—4 to 6 feet. The most popular of the spireas, when in bloom in May and June, one of the most charming shrubs in existence. The drooping branches are a mass of white bloom to the tips, foliage also very pretty and refined. Although this is a European variety, it is also well known in America, and does so well in every soil and climate that it deserves to be, as it is, the most popular of all flowering shrubs.

SYRINGA: The Lilacs

Since the introduction of the new French varieties of budded lilacs, the lilac has become more popular than ever. They now compose some of the grandest shrubs we have. The budded varieties do not sucker and blossom while quite young. If you have not grown these newer sorts of lilac, you have missed something. They are so perfectly hardy and of easy culture. The varieties we grow are valuable for cut flowers, remaining fresh a long time and are very profitable commercially.

- S. **Vulgaris**—Common purple.
- S. **Vulgaris Alba**—Common white.
The old fashioned garden sorts.
- S. **Persica**—**Persian Purple**—Probably the most popular of all lilacs. Great loose panicles of delightfully fragrant flowers that cover nearly the entire bush. A beautiful plant for its foliage as well, which is refined and graceful.
- S. **Alphonse Lavalle**—Double, immense panicles, blue lilac.
- S. **Belle de Nancy**—Double, very large clusters, brilliant satiny rose, with white center, having a delightful perfume. Superb.
- S. **Charles X.**—Single. A strong, vigorous grower, having excellent bright foliage. Large trusses, rather loose, red, tinged purple.
- S. **Frau Dammam**—Single, great trusses of medium sized flower, pure white.
- S. **Josikaea**—**Hungarian Lilac**—Single. A very fine distinct variety, forming a small tree. Beautiful light purple clusters in June, after all other lilacs are done blooming.
- S. **LaTour d' Auvergne**—Double. Very large blossoms, violet purple. A profuse bloomer, and very fine.

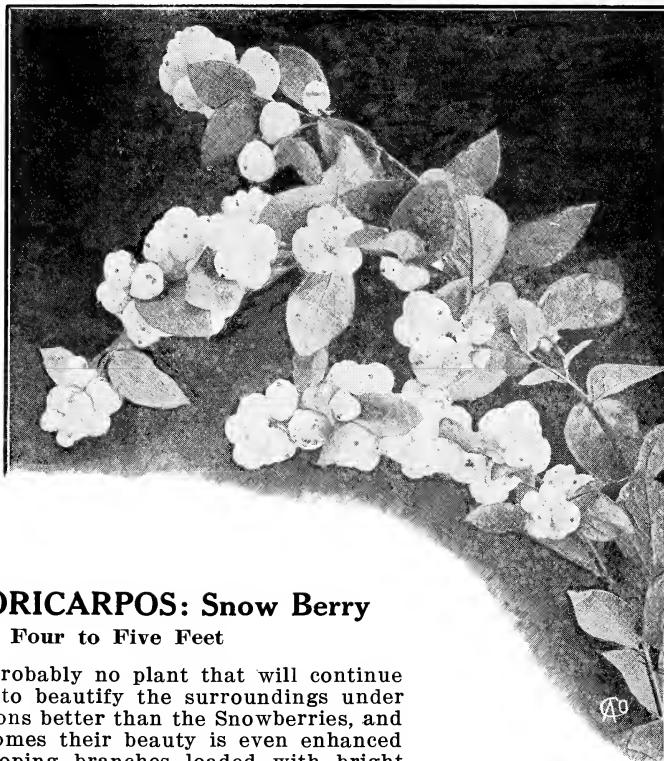


Shasta Daisy



Madame Lemoine

- S. **Madame Lemoine**—A superb double white.
- S. **Princess Alexandria**—Single, large panicles, one of the finest whites.
- S. **Pres. Grevy**—Double. The flowers and panicles are very large, color, a delicate blue. A distinct and most charming variety.
- S. **Rhotomagensis—Rouen Lilac, or Red Persian**—Single. A distinct hybrid, and one of the finest, with great panicles of rosy red flowers, similar to Persian, one of the showiest and blooms freely and quite young.
- S. **Souvenir De Ludwig Spaeth**—Single, long panicles, large flowers, dark purplish red, one of the best.



SYMPHORICARPOS: Snow Berry

Four to Five Feet

There is probably no plant that will continue to do its part to beautify the surroundings under adverse conditions better than the Snowberries, and when winter comes their beauty is even enhanced with their drooping branches loaded with bright berries.

- *S. **Racemosus, White Snowberry**—Beautiful in foliage, flowering in clusters, through the summer and followed by quantities of large white berries. Very effective. Will grow in shade.
- *S. **Vulgaris, Coral Berry, Indian Currant**—Similar to the above except the blossoms are followed by small purplish red berries. Valuable for shady places and trying situations.

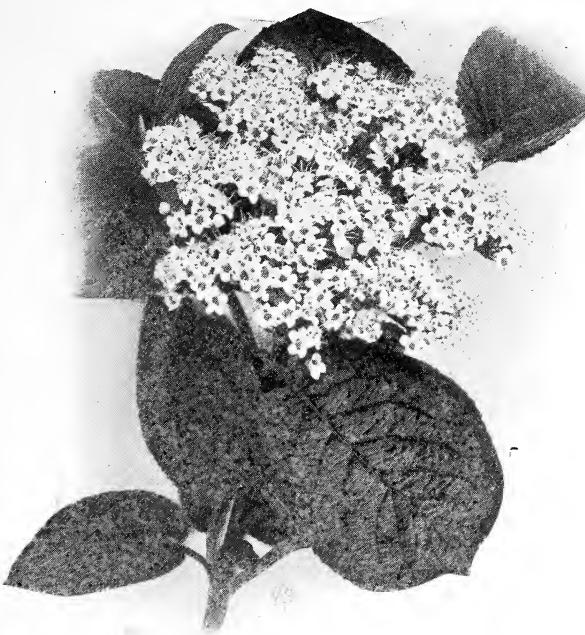
TAMARIX: Tamarisk

- T. **African, Gallica and Indica**—8 to 10 feet. Beautiful shrubs with feathery asparagus like foliage, pinkish white blossoms in June and July, decidedly picturesque. If frequently cut back, they make a vigorous new growth of delicate refined foliage suitable for planting close to steps or near the house.
- T. **Glaucia**—A variety we found some years ago and have propagated. Foliage finely cut and a delicate misty blue color. One of the most beautiful and attractive shrubs we have ever seen.

VIBURNUM: The Snowballs

- *V. **Dentatum—Arrow Wood**—Splendid variety of Snow Ball, tall growers, native shrubs, flowering in profusion, June. Greenish white, followed by quantities of fruit deep blue in color, especially valuable for massing and border planting.

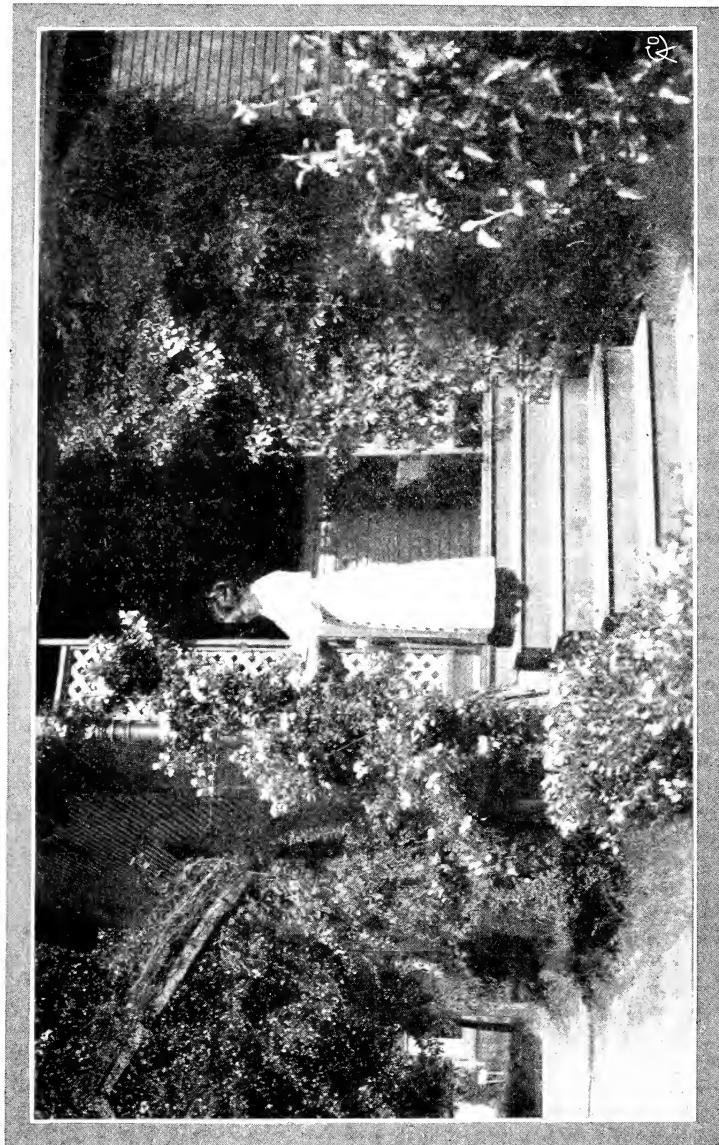
*Native of Illinois



Viburnum Lantana—Wayfaring Tree

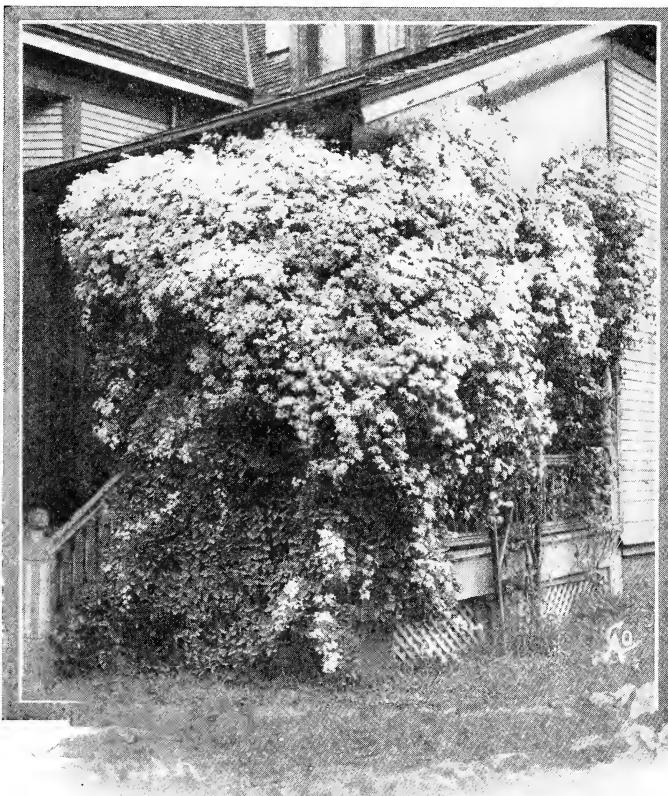
- V. **Lantana—Wayfaring Tree**—Large dense heads of white flowers followed by bright red berries, gradually changing to darker color. Foliage is heavy, leaves thick, dark green, changing to rich purple in the fall. One of the handsomest strong growing shrubs we have. Although V. Lantana is not a native, it is a lime loving plant, and few plants are as thoroughly successful as this.
- *V. **Opulus—High Bush Cranberry**—7 feet. A most valuable shrub, thrives everywhere. The profuse, flat clusters of white flowers change to beautiful red berries, similar to the common cranberry, and hang on all winter. Foliage turns yellow and scarlet in autumn. There is no more valuable shrub grown and it being a native, adds still further certainty of success.
- V. **Opulus Americana**—We are glad to offer our customers this year the true American High Bush Cranberry. This, in many respects, is similar to the common European type, which practically all nurseries have used, and which has made the high bush cranberry very popular, except it is a superior plant in every way. The true American form has fruit three or four times as large as the common, the foliage is better, less subject to insect attack, and the fruit is just as fine for culinary purposes as the commercial cranberry. The true American type is very rarely found, and almost impossible to procure in the trade.
- V. **Opulus Sterilis—Common Snow Ball**—10 feet. The snow balls have always been admired. No shrub is better known, blossoming in May and June.
- *V. **Prunifolium**—Better known under the name of Black Haw. One of the most charming tall growing shrubs of our Illinois woods, foliage changing to brilliant colors in fall. Fruit large, black, hanging in great clusters throughout the winter, edible. Excellent for borders and massing.

*Native of Illinois



A simple and inexpensive planting of shrubs, vines and perennials in the back yard. Simple and easy to do, and inexpensive. It bespeaks refinement, good taste, and the love for the beautiful that is worth while. Why not have a back yard like this?

HARDY VINES



Clematis Paniculata

AMPELOPSIS: Ivy

- *A. **Englemani**—Resembles *Ampelopsis Quinquefolia* except that it clings to walls much better. It is one of the finest Ivis we have. The brilliant coloring of the leaves in Autumn, together with perfect hardiness, makes it a very valuable climber for the covering of brick or stone walls. Where hardiness is necessary, the Englemani will be found much superior to Veitchi.
- *A. **Quinquefolia**—**Virginia Creeper or Woodbine, American Ivy**—Twining in habit. Clings to trees and walls, very pretty for trellises and natural effects. Leaves turn crimson in autumn. One of the good native vines.
- A. **Veitchi—Boston Ivy**—A most popular and beautiful vine for covering stone or brick building, clinging tenaciously, beautiful shades of green in summer, changing to crimson and gold in autumn.

*Native of Illinois

ARISTOLOCHIA

A. **Sipho—Dutchman's Pipe**—A very striking and handsome climber, native of America. The leaves are 10 to 12 inches in diameter and curious brownish colored pipe shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy.

BIGNONIA: Trumpet Vine

*B. **Radicans**—The well known trumpet vine, with its large scarlet trumpet shaped blossoms. Very picturesque, with its gorgeous display of brilliant flowers in July and August. Excellent for covering stumps, dead trees and fences. The most gorgeous and one of the strongest growers of any of our native vines.

CELASTRUS

*C. **Scandens—Bitter Sweet, Staff Vine**—One of the best of our native vines, strong twining grower, beautiful foliage, in the fall covered with orange red berries. For covering trellis work, old tree stumps, etc., The Bitter Sweet is an excellent vine. The great profusion of brilliant fruits lasting well through the winter. Strong two year plants give it a distinctive charm.



*Native of Illinois

Clematis Virginica—Best Native Clematis

CLEMATIS

All strong 2 and 3 year plants

- C. **Paniculata**—Japanese—Deservedly one of the most popular vines grown
Is rapid growing, dense foliage of brilliant green. In September is
completely covered with a profusion of dainty star shaped, white
blossoms that are deliciously fragrant.
- *C. **Virginiana**—Virgin's Bower—The popular native sort, large leaves,
robust grower, blossoms a month earlier than Paniculata and
similar to it. An old time favorite.

LARGE FLOWERING CLEMATIS

Admired by all and very popular, strong field grown plants.

- C. **Jackmani**—Large, showy, purple, single, the best.
C. **Henryi**—Large single white, the best large white.



Honeysuckle
The Best Native Evergreen
Lonicera Semperflorens

LONICERA: Honeysuckle

Still remain favorites and as popular as ever. Excellent for covering porches, trellis or fences.

- L. **Halliana—Hall's Japan**—Almost an evergreen, and a very popular variety. The fragrant white and yellow blossoms borne in profusion all summer.
- *L. **Sempervirens—Scarlet Trumpet**—Evergreen, sometimes called the coral honeysuckle. A handsome vine, large, showy leaves, long scarlet flowers, borne in profusion all summer. There are few vines or shrubs having the rich green foliage, the profusion of bloom, the delicious odor or the vigorous growth of this and the following native honeysuckle.
- *L. **Sempervirens Aurea—Yellow Trumpet**—Identical to Scarlet Trumpet, except the blossoms are yellow. One of the best of the honeysuckles.

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA: Kudzu Vine

Leaves large and dense, blossoming quite profusely in August and September. Makes 40 to 50 feet growth in a single season. The long racemes of rosy purple, pea shaped flowers are very attractive.

*VITIS: Wild Grape

There is no twining vine that makes more vigorous, rapid growth than the Wild Grape, for covering fences, trellises, porches, etc. It is unexcelled by any vine, native or foreign. Strong plants.



Rosa Setigera—Illinois Rose

*Native of Illinois

ROSES



Rosa Blanda—A native of great merit

NATIVE ROSES

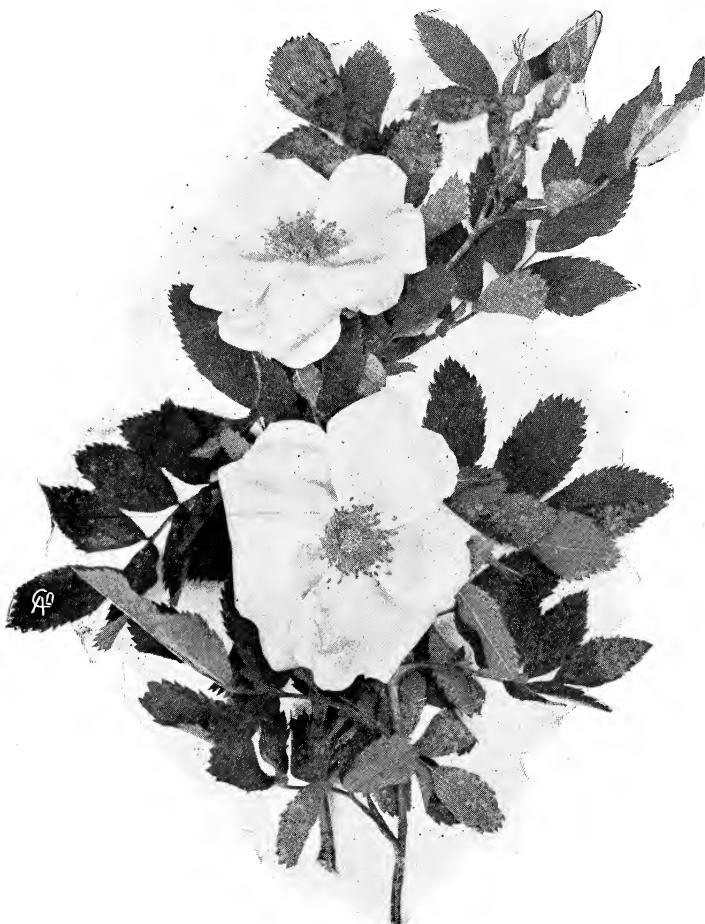
Our roses are all strong, dormant field grown plants, far superior to stock grown under glass.

***Rosa Setigera—The Illinois Rose—The Prairie Rose**—The only native climbing rose of America, blossoms pink, single, in July, after other roses have passed; beautiful foliage, absolutely hardy, freest from disease or insects. The stems turn red in winter, which, together with quantities of crimson fruits, produce a charming winter effect. The most satisfactory climbing rose you can plant.

***Rosa Blanda—Meadow Rose**—Bush form, but otherwise very similar to the Illinois Rose. Sometimes reaches 5 to 6 feet, and during June and July covered with a profusion of delicate pink flowers 2 inches across; brilliant fruits in fall and winter.

*Native of Illinois

***Rosa Lucida**—A shrub style rose, a native of excellent, brilliant green foliage, very few if any suckers, pink or white blooms, single, in profusion during June and July. Stems brownish red in winter and brilliant red fruits remaining plump all winter. A splendid plant for the border.



Rosa Lucida—Another Beautiful Native.

CLIMBING ROSES

The New Blue Rose—Veilchenblau—The greatest novelty ever introduced in roses. Rose growers have tried for centuries to produce a blue rose and at last it has come. Perfectly hardy, vigorous climber, and excellent foliage. Borne in great clusters similar to Crimson Rambler, but a delicate Corn Flower Blue.

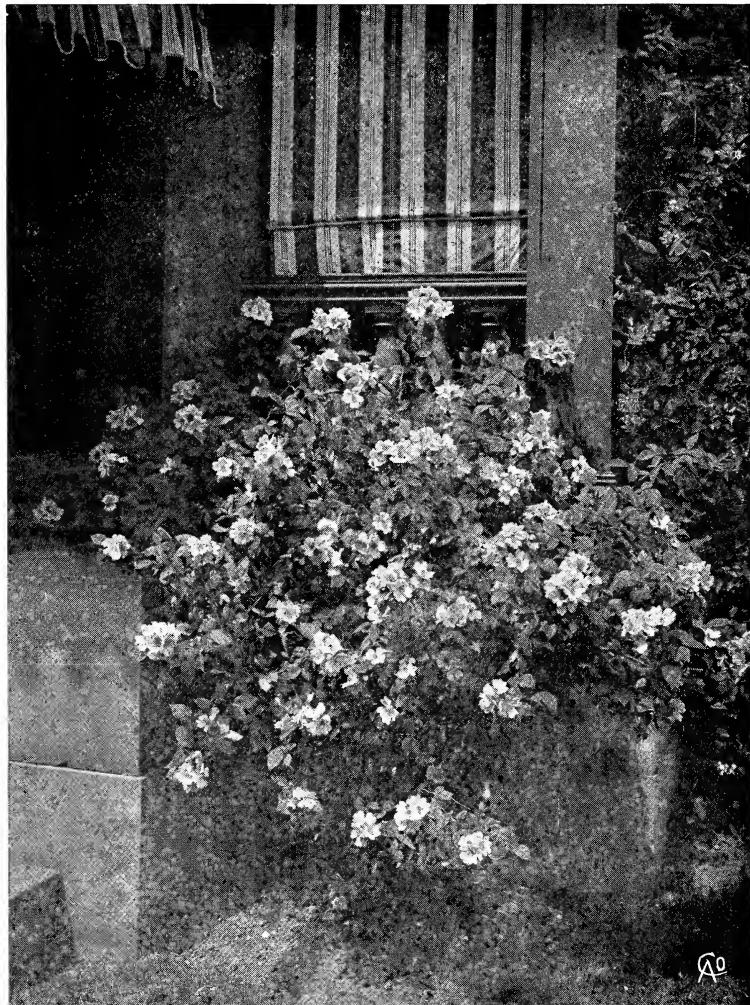
***Baltimore Belle**—Hybrid of the Illinois Rose, a strong climber, blossoms are very double, carmine rose tint. Foliage good, flowers produced in great profusion, later than the Ramblers.

*Native of Illinois

Crimson Rambler—Although not an old rose, has become very popular and well known. The deep crimson flowers are produced in profusion, in great clusters and remain for about two weeks, strong growing, excellent for pillar or porch.

Dorothy Perkins—Of more recent introduction than the Crimson Rambler and in our opinion the best of the type ever introduced. Awarded the prize by the National Rose Society of England as the best climbing rose. Plant makes the most vigorous growth of any climber, foliage leathery and beautiful light green, blossoms a delicate shell pink, double, fragrant, and borne in great clusters, completely covering the plant. Perfectly hardy.

White Dorothy—Identical to Dorothy Perkins in every way except blossoms are pure white.



Illinois Rose as a Foundation Shrub.



Man made the roadway, nature did the planting, a beautiful combination—why not encourage it. Illinois rose in the foreground.

Excelsa, or Crimson Dorothy, New—A rose that will undoubtedly supersede the Crimson Rambler. Has the vigorous growth, hardiness and excellent foliage of the Dorothy Perkins, just as free blooming. The blossoms appearing in great clusters, but a brilliant crimson and holding their color better and longer.

Flower of Fairfield—A new rose, an ever-blooming Crimson Rambler, hardy and promises to be very valuable.

Lady Gay—A most charming rose and strong grower, perfectly hardy. Blossoms are a delicate cherry pink, gradually changing to a lighter shade. One of the best climbers.

Multiflora—A charming species, introduced from Japan more than a century ago, but only recently brought to notice. It is exceedingly free-blooming, and towards the end of June, the plant is covered with great clusters of large double, pure white sweetly fragrant flowers. It is extremely hardy and grows rapidly.

***Prairie Queen**—This is probably the best known of all the old fashioned climbers. A large rose, borne in great abundance, very double, globular, color a brilliant pink. A hybrid of the Illinois rose, consequently very hardy and of fine foliage.

Seven Sisters—An old garden favorite, giving a profusion of crimson bloom, changing to white in different shades.

Sweet Briar—Rubignosa—The genuine old sweet briar, famous in poetry and song. Strong grower, good foliage, which exhales a delightful fragrance in damp weather and when crushed.

DWARF ROSES

Baby Rambler, Crimson—Valuable for outside and inside planting, very similar to the Crimson Rambler in habit of blooming, plants are a continuous mass of bloom from early spring till frost, a great bedding rose.

Baby Dorothy—This new rose deserves as much praise as the Dorothy Perkins. Beyond question the handsomest of the baby, or dwarf type, a delicate pink, with beautiful pointed buds and planted in our trial grounds this past summer, there was not a day from early May till frost that a single plant did not carry from 25 to 100 blooms. As a bedding plant, we doubt if it has an equal. Perfectly hardy. We have a fine stock of splendid plants, imported from Europe.

HYBRID PERPETUAL and MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant scarlet-crimson, an old favorite—and one of the best known roses in cultivation; does well everywhere.

Hermosa—An old garden favorite, bright double pink and always in bloom.

Killarney—A beautiful pink rose, profuse bloomer, all summer. Give slight protection in winter.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Pure white, with cream center, splendid outdoor bloomer, slight protection.

LaFrance—A well known free blooming silver pink rose, very fragrant, slight protection.

Madam Plantier—A pure white rose, blooming in great profusion, and much used for cemeteries and lawns. Perfectly hardy. An old favorite.

Madam Chas. Wood—A hardy, free blooming, double, deep red rose, a good old standby.

Moss—Pink—There is no bud more delicate than the pink moss, absolutely hardy, free blooming.

Paul Neyron—Dark pink, full double, the largest of all roses, and a universal garden favorite. Hardy.

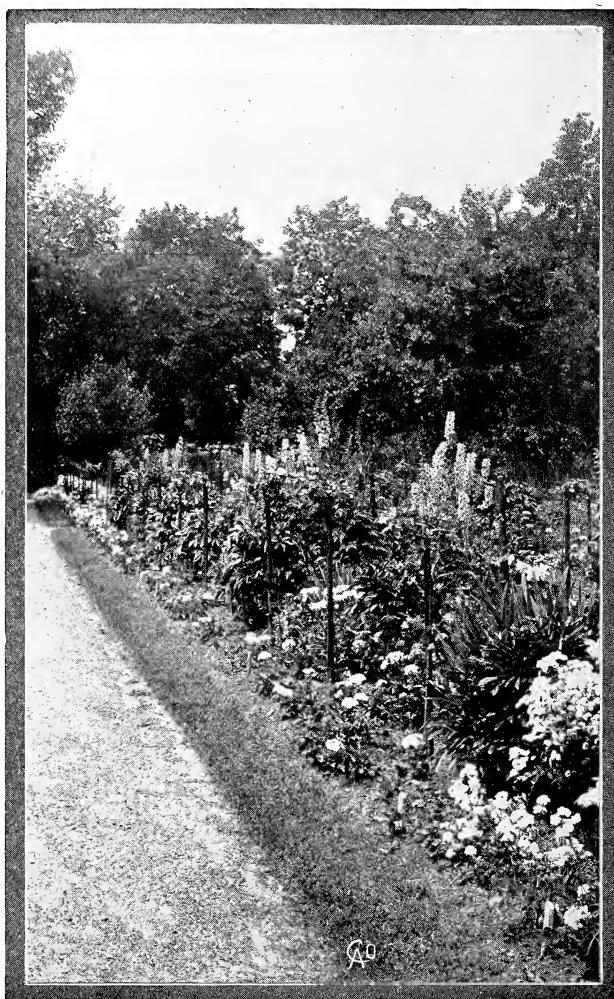
Persian Yellow—The old favorite, hardy yellow rose, blooms early in the spring. The first of all roses to bloom.

Rugosa, Japanese Rose—This rose is deservedly very popular, used as a shrub it is fine. The foliage is refined and charming all summer, the blossoms are large, single, produced throughout the summer, followed by large crimson fruits, perfectly hardy and one of the most beautiful shrubs grown. For a rose hedge it has no equal. We grow these roses by the thousand and can supply smaller plants in quantity suitable for hedge.

Remember, our roses are all strong, field grown plants.

*Native of Illinois

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials



**What is More Beautiful than a Well Chosen
Perennial Border**

There is probably no class of plants that has grown so rapidly into popularity of recent years as the hardy perennials. Why these old fashioned flowers that our grandmothers prized so highly, have for a time been neglected, is hard to say, but be that is it may, they are being appreciated now as never before.

They are perfectly hardy, of the easiest culture, and by selection, beautiful flowers suitable for the garden or cut flowers can be had with but little expense or trouble, from early spring till after frost.

**Chrysanthemum—Golden Queen**

The Perennial garden or Border is indispensable to the home-like grounds. We shall be pleased to assist you in making selections or assist you to plan the border or formal garden. We have in our garden over 50 varieties of perennials, practically everything of value in this climate. Some varieties that are valuable elsewhere are worthless in the Mississippi Valley.

Achillea—Yarrow—12 to 18 inches. **The Pearl**—Blooms in profusion all summer, and the pure white flowers are excellent for cutting. One of the finest bedding flowers we have. Perfectly hardy.

Aquilegia—Columbine—An old favorite and the new spurred varieties are very fine. Assorted varieties.

***Asclepias Tuberosa—Butterfly Weed**—This is one of the very best native hardy flowers grown; large, flat clusters of orange red blossoms in August and September, profuse bloomer. Excellent.

*Native of Illinois



Iris—German—The Fleur de Lis

Aster—Michaelmas Daisies—One of the grand fall flowers, remain in blossom a long time, very profuse bloomers. Good for cutting.

***Novae Angliae**—4 feet . Large purple.

Paniculata—A beautiful white, three feet.

Bocconia Cordata—Plume Poppy—6 feet. Large silver green leaves, making it very ornamental for foliage effect. Large panicles of blossoms, light cream color, in August. A bold, striking plant.

Chrysanthemum—Golden Queen—We have in our gardens 18 varieties of hardy chrysanthemums, this large flowered pompom is by far the queen of the lot. Early and profuse bloomer, and probably the finest late fall blooming plant you can plant. Strong field grown plants.

Clematis—Recta—The Recta makes a bush some 2 feet in height and in May and June completely covered with white scented blossoms, similar to Clematis Paniculata, fine for cut flowers.

Convalaria—Lily of the Valley—These delicate sweet scented lilies, coming in the month of May, well deserve their popularity.

*Native of Illinois



Coreopsis Lanceolata—“If you like yellow flowers, plant coreopsis.”

Coreopsis Lanceolata—Tickseed—One of the most popular border plants grown. Two feet. If you like brilliant yellow flowers, plant coreopsis. Bloom in greatest profusion all summer, long stems, excellent for cutting and decoration.

Dianthus Barbatus—(Sweet William)—Holborn Glory Strain—This strain, with its wealth of colors is undoubtedly the finest strain of this old garden favorite.



Dianthus Barbatus—The Old Fashioned Sweet William in all Colors

Daisy, Shasta—18 inches. This is probably the most valuable plant for this part of the country that Luther Burbank has given us. Large, beautiful daisies, four inches across in great profusion all summer. We have the California, Alaska and Westralia. We have tested plants from a number of the principal growers, and cannot find any reason yet for giving any distinguishing names.

Delphinium—Hardy Larkspur—Belladonna, the best and finest variety of Larkspur, blooming continuously throughout the summer, clear turquoise blue.

***Gaillardia, Blanket Flower**—18 inches. **Kelways**—The finest strain of this wonderful bedding plant. Petals orange tipped with red base. Valuable for cut flowers and blooms continuously from early spring till frost. Probably there is no perennial equal to the Gaillardia for Illinois.

Hemerocallis Kewanso—Day Lily—Two feet. The well known Golden Day lily, blooms in July and August. An old favorite and deserving. We have 10 other varieties of Hemerocallis, all beautiful, hardy lilies. Special price will be quoted.

*Native of Illinois



Paeonia Festiva Maxima

Helianthus—Hardy Sunflower—Oryzopsis—Small, single flowers in great profusion, odd and very handsome in flower and leaf. 10 feet.

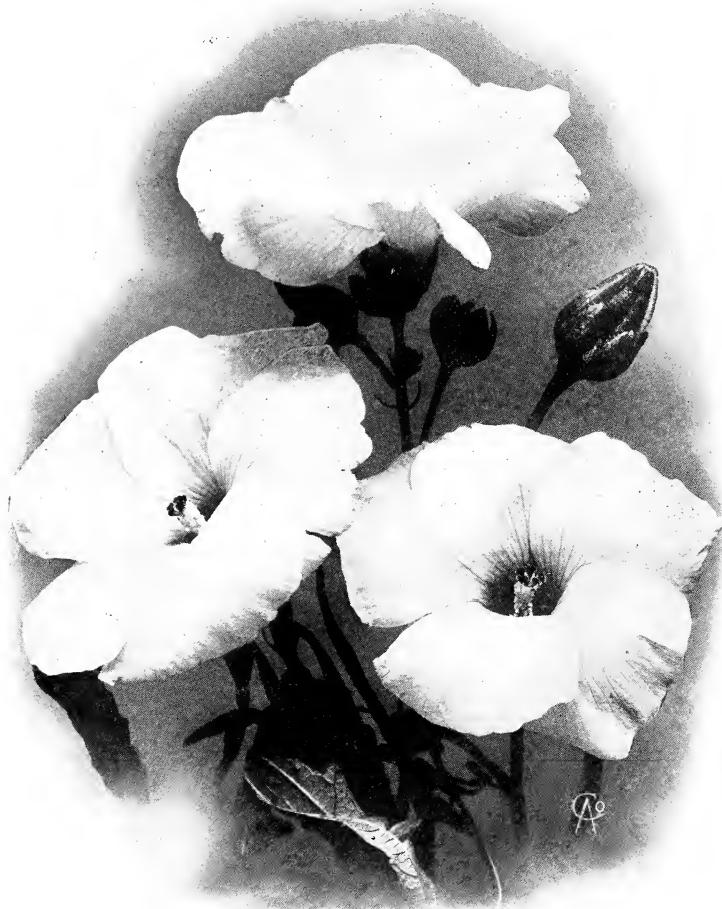
Grasses—Ornamental—Phalaris Variegata—A low growing, variegated ribbon grass. Very useful for bordering beds and walks. One of the most popular grasses.

Iris—The German—Fleur de Lis—Especially the newer introductions have made this old time favorite more popular than ever. We have one

of the finest collections in this country, consisting of forty-five varieties. We will gladly assist those desiring to plant a collection of these popular favorites. See cut page 32.

Iris Laevigata—Japanese Iris—One of the most gorgeous flowers of the garden, a stately flower of exquisite coloring, blooms 6 to 8 inches across. We have a choice selection of varieties selected for hardiness and blooming qualities in our trying climate.

***Mallow—Crimson Eye**—These magnificent thrifty plants bear a profusion of very large flowers from five to seven inches across, pure white, with a crimson eye, highly decorative, from July to September. We have several thousand extra fine 3-year plants. Special prices on quantity.



The Crimson Eye Mallow

*Native of Illinois

PAEONIES

Paeonia, Peonies—Undoubtedly one of the finest of all hardy garden flowers, succeeding everywhere, and excellent for cut flowers. We are giving a great deal of attention to peonies, and are growing 150 varieties, including the best of the Japanese, European and American varieties, many of these deliciously fragrant. We catalog only a few sorts for lack of space, and will be glad to correspond with persons interested.

Delicata—Double pink, blooms early, and a good cut flower sort.

Esther—Pure white with delicate blue marbleing. Semi-double. In our opinion one of the most beautiful peonies grown for home use if picked in bud and opened indoors.

Fragrans—Pink, immense full double, and as fragrant as a rose, profuse bloomer, long stem. Excellent for cut blooms.

Felix Crousse—Bright red, globular, compact mid-season, long stems, blossoms in clusters, superior in every way.

Festiva Maxima—Immense blooms, double, pure white, delicate tinge of cream in center and usually a few small flakes of crimson. The most popular paeonia grown. In great demand for cut bloom. An ideal white.

Humeii—Pink, immense double blooms, rather late, vigorous, long stems and profuse bloomer over a long period. A splendid variety.

Joan of Arc—Double white, with a few delicate crimson flakes in center, an excellent commercial sort much grown for cut blooms.

Officianalis Rubra—Very early, deep crimson, double, exceedingly valuable and popular. The earliest good paeonia to bloom.

Reevesii—Delicate rose, center changes to white, petals fringed, medium early, strong vigorous grower, long stems, and a free bloomer, a grand paeonia.

Rubra Superba—Very late, double, immense deep crimson, blooms in profusion, free bloomer, strong grower. The showiest and grandest paeonia grown. Absolutely the finest of its class.

Senator—Very double, dark red, cup shaped blooms borne on very long stems, early midseason, very fine rose shaped buds. Does not always open full, but a valuable sort.

Whittleyii, or Queen Victoria—Double, large, pure white with cream center, one of the most popular cut flower varieties. Free bloomer, vigorous grower, and early, a superior sort.

***Physostegia—American Heather**—Three feet.—**Virginica**—Tall spikes of pink flowers, profuse bloomer and an old time favorite. Fine for cutting.

***P. Virginica Alba**—Same as above, but white.

Phlox—Of all the hardy flowers there is nothing except the peonies to compare with the newer strains of hardy phlox. By selection a continuous supply of bloom can be had from early summer till frost. With their wealth of color they are probably the most valuable of all decorative perennials. We have in stock one of the largest and most desirable assortments possible to collect. We herewith list only a few, but can supply in a limited way 100 of the best garden sorts.

Coquelicot—Pure scarlet, deep carmine eye. One of the brightest.

F. Y. Von Lassburg—Immense trusses of pure white, tall growing. Large individual flowers.

Flora Horning—Immense blossoms, outer edge of petals white with crimson eye. The most handsome phlox grown.

Jeanne de Arc—Pure white, blossoms, medium size, but trusses very large. Very fine and showy.

Hermine—Very dwarf and compact, pure white, fine.

Mrs. A. Baker—Free flowering, light crimson.

***Miss Linguard**—The earliest of all. Pure white, profuse bloomer. and considered by many the finest of all phloxes.

Tapis Blanc—A new rare dwarf, white. In our opinion the finest grown. Immense pure white blossoms in large solid panicles.

Rudbeckia—Brilliant Cone Flower.

Lanceolata—The well known Golden Glow.

***Newmani—Black Eyed Daisy**—Two feet. One of the showiest of all hardy flowers. Profuse bloomer from July till frost. Large yellow daisy like flowers, with dark brown center. Fine for cutting and last a long time.

Tritoma—Pfitzerii—Flame Flower—Or Red Hot Poker. This new type of tritoma is more like a stalk of flame than anything else. Throws up a stalk two feet tall surmounted by a great mass of flaming crimson and orange colored flowers, from early September till frost, making the grandest show imaginable.

Vinca Minor—Periwinkle—Myrtle, a trailing evergreen, with delicate little blue flowers, much used in cemeteries and for shady locations.

Yucca Filamentosa—Adams Needle or Spanish Bayonet—An evergreen tropical looking plant, resembling the century plant somewhat. Large, white, waxy, bell-shaped blossoms borne on branches from a tall central spike six feet high. A very showy and valuable plant.

Descriptive List of Fruits

APPLES

Summer

Red Astrachan—Large, beautiful deep crimson. Sub-acid.

Early Harvest—Medium, pale yellow, tender, juicy.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Good size, yellow, streaked red, juicy, rich, sub-acid, productive, one of the best.

Yellow Transparent—Early white, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid, medium size. Sometimes trees blight.

Benoni—Medium, yellow, streaked with red, productive, juicy, rich.

Red June—Medium, early, an old favorite.

Rohes Favorite—A strong growing, handsome, early summer apple. Flesh a little coarse, but good quality, and an excellent apple. A good new sort.

Autumn

Yellow Horse—Large, yellow, does exceptionally well in Southern Illinois, and southern states, an excellent all purpose apple.

Maiden's Blush—Large, beautiful blush cheek, sub-acid.

Fameuse (Snow)—Medium, deep crimson, flesh white, of best quality, hardy.

Wealthy—Medium to large, red, sub-acid, hardy and productive, none better.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium size, striped, highest quality, juicy, yields well.

Fall Pippin—Large, somewhat oblong, good quality, keeps till December.

Chenango Strawberry—Large, oblong, yellow, striped red, very handsome, and high quality, productive.

Winter

Aiken's Red—Originated in the Northwest, an excellent apple of high quality, medium size, abundant yielder.

Arkansas Black—Large, dark red, strong grower, high quality.

Ben Davis—Large, handsome, striped, valuable commercially, long keeper.

Baldwin—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy, rich, adapted to the east.

Dominie—Similar to Rambo, but long keeper and better, flat, medium size, high quality, prodigious, early bearer, juicy.

Gano, or Improved Ben Davis—Beautiful deep red, excellent.

Grimes Golden—Good size, yellow, of highest quality, very productive.

Jonathan—Medium to large, red, highest quality, one of the best.

***Mann**—A large greenish yellow apple that originated in Illinois. Good quality, long keeper, hardy and free bearing.

***Minkler**—Large, red, solid, productive, hardy, but a little slow to bear.

Milam—An old variety highly prized by some, medium, red, handsome, productive, good quality.

Mammoth Black Twig—Large, dark red, vigorous, good quality.

Northwest Greening—Large, hardy, yellow, long keeper.

Pewaukee—Large, mottled red, hardy, productive, good quality.

Rambo—Medium, good quality, greenish, an old variety.

Rawles Janet—Medium to small, long keeper, productive, good quality.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow, shaded red, sub-acid.

***Salome**—An apple that is becoming very popular. Reddish stripes over greenish yellow body, very high quality, and for the North and Northwest, especially valuable on account of extreme hardiness and prolific bearing. Long keeper.

Stayman's Winesap—Larger and an improvement on Winesap.

Stark—Large, striped light and red, juicy, mild sub-acid.

Talman Sweet—Medium, yellow and red, rich.

Wallbridge—Medium, striped red, hardy, good quality.

Wine Sap—Medium, dark red, crisp, sub-acid, an old standard.

York Imperial—Medium to large, flattened, yellow, shaded red, high quality.

CRAB APPLES

Price Same as Apples

Transcendent—Productive, bright red, good, September.

Florence—Large, productive, becoming very popular. October.

Hyslop—Large, deep red, beautiful, good. October-November.

Martha—One of the best, yellow, fine quality, enormous yielder.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS

Alexander, Alexis—These are quite distinct from the European varieties, harder, and will produce fruit when other apricots fail. They are early bearers and productive.

CHERRIES

Compass—A hybrid of the cherry and plum, half cherry, half plum. Hardy, prolific and valuable, bears young.

This new fruit has attracted a great deal of attention, and is becoming very popular. Trees are somewhat dwarfish in growth, and quite ornamental, bearing enormous quantities of fruit. Also valuable in the far north where it is perfectly hardy.

Early Richmond—Medium size, dark red, juicy, rich, sub-acid. The old standard, nothing better. June.

*Native of Illinois

**A Branch of Compass Cherry**

May Duke—Large, early, dark red, delicious, not a sure bearer, but a fine cherry, best of the Duke type.

Montmorency, O.—Larger than Early Richmond, two weeks later, productive and next best to Early Richmond. June-July.

Northwest—A valuable new variety, ripens before Early Richmond, but hangs on later, becoming almost black. Does not bear quite as well as Early Richmond.

MULBERRIES

Russian—A very hardy and strong grower, leaves suitable for feeding silk worms, fruit medium in size, varying from black to white, very sweet. The hardy Mulberry. If you want something new and up to date in an ornamental hedge, try the Russian Mulberry. Treat it just as you would privet.

Russian Weeping—See weeping trees.

Downing Everbearing—Very large fruit, black, sweet, rich, high quality. 4 to 6 feet.

White Mulberry—Hardy, good variety, 3 to 4 feet.

PEACHES

We make a specialty of growing peach trees in large quantities. We have a large stock of beautiful, well-rooted trees in perfect condition, of all the leading sorts. There is probably no one fruit that has given so much returns as the peach for the past five years in Central Illinois, some trees having produced from \$5.00 to \$7.00 worth of fruit per tree. We shall be pleased to correspond with those desiring larger quantities than quoted.

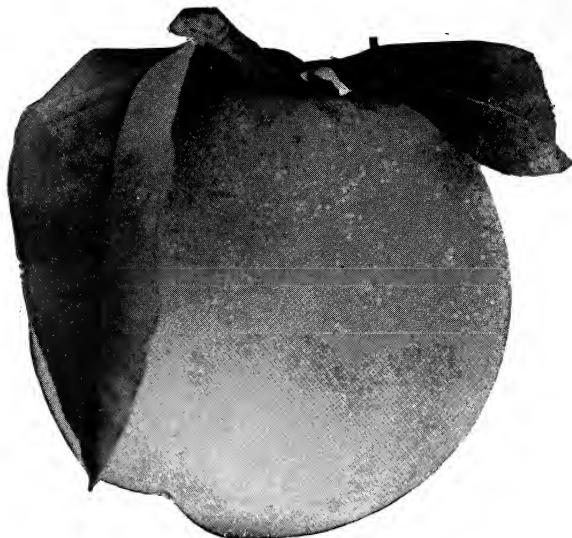
SPECIAL NEW VARIETIES

*SILL

This new peach originated here at Normal, and is a cross between Elberta and Mixon. The tree is an ideal commercial grower, being stocky, and vigorous, and very large, dark green leaves.

The fruit in appearance resembles Elberta, averaging nine inches in circumference, with a little more red and a higher color generally, very large and remarkably uniform size and perfect fruit. A perfect free stone. In quality the Sill is superior to Elberta, the flesh is more solid, finer grained, and a better keeper. Ripening a week to ten days after Elberta.

*Native of Illinois



Sill Peach

On September 3, we sent samples of the Sill to J. H. Hale of South Glastonbury, Conn., the best authority and largest grower of peaches in the United States. October 10, he write, "Yours of September 3, and the seedling peach came promptly by mail. I tested two of them and found them of fine texture and of about the same quality as Elberta. The other two specimens I left on top of my desk through the entire month of September and were still sound at the end of the month, although greatly shriveled. On the 9th of October I threw them away and they were perfectly sound. This would indicate it has good keeping qualities. I shall now watch my tree here with great interest."

After watching and testing the Sill peach for the past eight years, we believe it is destined to become one of the great commercial peaches of this country. Horticulturists who have been watching the Sill for the past few years, pronounced it beyond question the most promising peach ever grown in Central Illinois. The demand for the Sill has been very heavy, but we hope to be able to fill all orders this year.

Alexander—Medium, greenish white, nearly covered with beautiful red, sweet, juicy, rich, early. July.

Admiral Dewey—New, medium to large, one of the earliest, hardy and productive, highly recommended. July.

Beer's Smock—Large, yellow flesh, prolific, a good commercial sort, last of September.

Belle—Belle of Georgia—Very large, skin white, with red cheek, flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower, very prolific, fine shipper. Ripens with Crawford's Early.

***Champion**—A large, handsome early variety, creamy white, with red cheek, sweet, rich and juicy. Hardy and productive. The best and hardest white peach. August.

Crawford's Early—A magnificent large yellow peach of good quality. Early in September.

*Native of Illinois

Crawford's Late—A superb, large, yellow peach. One of the best. Last of September.

Carman—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy, white or pale yellow, with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy; one of the hardiest. Ripens two or three weeks before Elberta. The best of its season.

Engle's Mammoth—Large yellow; resembles Crawford. More productive. September.

Elberta—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. The leading market variety. Follows Early Crawford.

Emma—Similar to Elberta, but two weeks late.

Foster—Large, deep orange red, flesh yellow; very rich and juicy. Last of August.

Fitzgerald—An improved Early Crawford, equaling it in size, quality and color, hardy, large, bright yellow with red cheek. August-September.

Greensboro—The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of Alexander, ripening a few days later. Flesh white and juicy, and good. July.

Gen. Lee—A cling of good size and quality, fine for preserving. September.

Hill's Chili—Medium dull yellow. Extra hardy and productive. Last of September.

Heath Cling—Very large, flesh white, juicy and melting. Good keeper and shipper. The best white flesh cling. October.

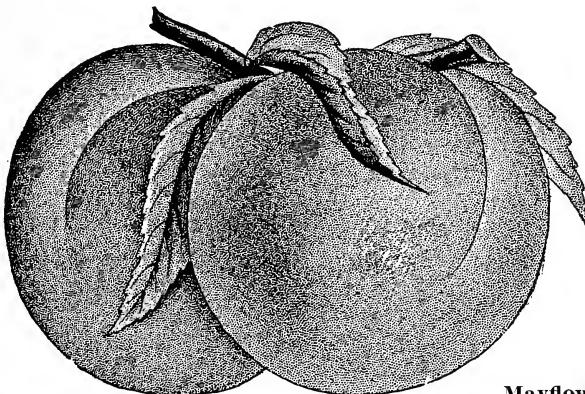
Lemon Cling—Large, yellow, lemon shape, red cheek. September.

Mountain Rose—Large, red, flesh white, juicy, hardy and one of the best. August.

Mayflower—This new peach is claimed to be the earliest ripening peach ever introduced. Is yellow fleshed, with beautiful red cheek, and excellent quality, being a much better keeper and shipper than other early sorts.

Old Mixon Free—Large, pale yellow, deep red cheek, flesh white, tender and rich. September.

Smock—One of the old standard yellow peaches, delicious quality and excellent in every way. A little later than Elberta.



Mayflower Peach

Stump the World—Medium to large, white flesh with a bright red cheek.
Same season as Elberta.

Triumph—Ripens with Alexander, a few days after Snead. The earliest yellow flesh peach, good size, handsome, and fair quality, vigorous grower.

Waddell—Medium size to large, hardy and abundant bearer, flesh white, with red cheek, a good shipper for an early variety, ripens with Carman.

*SUDDUTH PEAR

We grow 10 Sudduth trees to one of all other varieties combined, but the demand has been so great for the Sudduth the past two years that we have been sold out of everything but small 1 year trees. We have a splendid stock this year, and hope to be able to supply first size, 5 to 6 feet, trees to all.

The Sudduth Pear took first premium for pears at the LaCrosse Interstate Fair of Wisconsin, for 1911, and again in 1912.

The Original Sudduth Pear Tree would now be 98 years old, and although every one of the original limbs has been broken off by heavy loads of fruit and storms of late years, yet it was perfectly sound and vigorous until a recent cyclone destroyed it.

Nearly a hundred years and never failed a single season to bear a good crop, often as high as eighty bushels.

Never a blighted branch.

As hardy as an Oak, and, until broken, as handsome in form and foliage as a Sugar Maple.

The trunk of the tree was more than 10 feet in circumference, and looked as clean and healthy as a ten year old tree.

The fruit is classed as medium in size, excellent in quality and ripens from the middle to the latter part of October.

The fruit is almost seedless, unless the blossoms are highly fertilized by other varieties of pear nearby. There is no woody or gritty substance in the core, but meat all the way through, with no tough covering of the seeds, hence it is an excellent dessert fruit, and without question the most valuable canning or preserving pear known, the peculiar formation of the fruit making it as easy to peel by machinery as an apple, with no core to remove.

The seed of the original Sudduth Pear Tree was brought from Xenia, Ohio, by Thos. Constant, when he came west to Illinois, and was planted in the spring of 1820, before grafted fruits could be obtained. The seed was planted on Thos. Constant's farm that he entered from the Government, a year previous to the time Illinois was admitted to the Union as a State. Sixty-five years ago, 9 grafts were made from the Sudduth, and planted on nearby farms, and later other grafts were made and planted. These grafts, as well as the younger trees, propagated of late years, have all the characteristics of the Original Sudduth Pear Tree; in growth, hardiness, and fruits, as well as the habit of annual bearing and entire freedom from blight and disease.

We first had our attention called to the Sudduth Pear about 25 years ago by Mr. Titus Sudduth, who owned the farm on which the original tree stood, having purchased it from Judge Logan, Abraham Lincoln's law partner, in 1862. Mr. Sudduth had known the tree since 1835, and fearing that something would happen to destroy the tree, got us to make some grafts from it.

*Native of Illinois

The beautiful growth, hardiness and early bearing of these grafts was what first opened our eyes to its value. We then went down to Williamsville, Sangamon Co., Illinois, to see the tree, and talked with all the old settlers in this vicinity, and came to the only conclusion possible, that the Sudduth Pear, though up to that time overlooked, was undoubtedly the most valuable and wonderful variety of fruit we had ever known. We immediately took steps to control all the wood of the then existing trees with the intention of propagating it, and determined to have the name trademarked and registered, also to send out each tree with its registered trademark in the form of a lead seal attached to every tree sold. This was done to protect the public from unscrupulous tree men, who, we knew, would soon sell Sudduth Pears without authority, and attempt to substitute an inferior or cheaper tree.

Send for our 34 page illustrated history of the Sudduth Pear, the most interesting history of any fruit ever introduced. Free for the asking.

None genuine without our lead seal attached by a copper wire.



Why the Sudduth Pear has Become Famous

The Sudduth Pear has been highly endorsed by more prominent fruit men than any fruit ever introduced.

A number of pears called blight proof have come, are gone, and forgotten, but the Sudduth Pear has withstood the blight for nearly a century.

As handsome in form as the hard maple.

Hardy in the far north.

Does well in the south.

Attains great size.

Very long lived.

Bears abundantly

Bears annually

Fruit of highest quality.

The greatest canning pear known.

The Sudduth Pear has a History that is a History, extending over a period of ninety years, free for the asking.

*EUREKA

Seven years ago an intimate friend of the late Capt. Augustine, from Eureka, Ill., called at our office, bringing a basket of delicious and decidedly handsome pears. The variety was a seedling, a cross of the famous Seckle pear and Keiffer. Since then each year we have tested the fruit carefully, watched the growth of the tree and have decided to offer a few trees. The whole question of ideal quality, fruitfulness and practical resistance to blight, color and size of fruit, is found in the two parents of this new pear.

*Native of Illinois

Fruit medium size, delicious, sweet flavor of Seckle, more solid and longer keeper. Color bright yellow with slight russet and bright red cheek. Form of Seckle, but four or five times as large, though not quite as large as Keiffer.

Tree in leaf and style of growth almost identical to Keiffer, and though it naturally would not be free from blight, has that peculiar recovering quality that the Keiffer possesses, and does not suffer seriously as other varieties do.

This pear has decided merit, and fills a vacant place in horticulture. We have only a limited stock of trees to offer.

Other Varieties of Pears

Bartlett—Large, buttery, juicy and high flavored, very popular where blight is not too bad. August and September.

Flemish Beauty—Large, juicy and rich, hardy and moderately free from blight. September-October.

Garber—A Japanese Hybrid, earlier and larger than Keiffer, and of better quality, though not as long a keeper. Plant with Keiffer as a fertilizer. Quite free from blight.

Keiffer—Large and handsome, with remarkable keeping qualities, though not of the highest quality, is excellent for culinary purposes, and one of the most profitable and sure bearers. Plant either Garber, Mikado or Duchess Dwarf with it for fertilizer. Quite free from blight. September to January.

Sheldon—Medium size, yellow with red cheek, a splendid pear, though a little coarse and reasonably free from blight, hardy and abundant bearer.

Seckle—A small russet pear of the highest quality. September-October.

***Lincoln**—Introduced by us twenty-five years ago, originated at Lincoln, Illinois. For many years we sent it out under our seal. A large, yellow, sweet, juicy pear of high quality, resembling Bartlett, but not as subject to blight and of higher quality. We received a bronze medal for Lincoln pears at the Buffalo Exposition.

Dwarf Pears

Duchess—(Angouleme)—Very large, rich, juicy, excellent. The best dwarf grown. October.

PLUMS

The Wilson plum came to us among a lot of seedlings from Iowa about 20 years ago, and was planted in our experimental orchard. It came into bearing quite early and from the first attracted attention on account of the superior quality of the fruit.

The fruit is very large for a native sort, flesh solid and meaty, quality rich, sweet, with no bitter taste to skin. Color a bright red, with a touch of yellow on lower side, form slightly oval, and ripens a little after the Wild Goose.

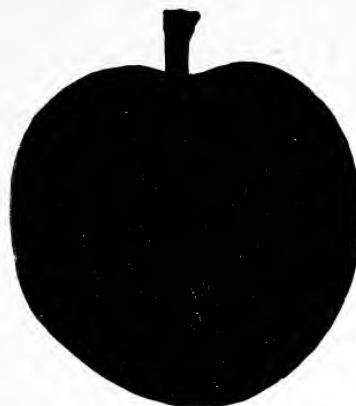
As we further tested the Wilson, we found that it was not only a superior fruit, but a very heavy bearer and in the eleven years we have fruited it, we have gotten nine good crops, one slight crop, and one failure, caused by a heavy freeze in May that killed all the fruit in the orchard.

We have gotten from the Wilson at least four bushels of fruit to one of any other variety.

While every variety tested has been seriously affected with both Curculio and Rot, we have never found a wormy plum in the Wilson, nor has the fruit ever been attacked by the Rot.

*Native of Illinois

So far as this section of the country is concerned, at least, we unhesitatingly place the Wilson at the top of the list, both for home use and commercial purposes.



Wilson Plum
JAPANESE PLUMS

Abundance—One of the best known Japanese varieties, hardy and productive, fruit large, yellow, overlaid with red. Good. August.

Burbank—Another Japanese variety, ripening two weeks after Abundance. Larger and heavy bearer, ships well, tree sprawling, vigorous grower, good. August.

Red June—The best Japanese plum to ripen before Abundance, medium size, cherry red, good quality, heavy bearer, one of the best and most profitable, very free from rot.

IMPROVED NATIVE PLUMS

De Soto—Medium, bright red, very hardy, an abundant and sure yielder, profitable. September.

America—A new hardy native plum, red, of large size, and good quality, September.

Miner—An old standard native plum, large, juicy, sweet, reddish cast with yellow dots, a splendid plum, sometimes overlooked for newer varieties not nearly so good. September.

Wolf—Large, free stone, fine as a dessert, very popular and hardy. August.

Wild Goose—Fruit medium to large, dark red, and a standard commercial sort, sure bearer and excellent quality. July.

Milton—Similar to Wild Goose, larger, very hardy, and a splendid variety, originated in Iowa, earlier than Wild Goose.

Chas. Downing—Another Iowa plum that has done splendidly, red and yellow, of excellent quality. Three weeks later than Milton.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Damson—Small blue plums that are enormous yielders and much sought after for canning and preserving. September.

Lombard—A well known large plum, very hardy and abundant bearer, quality good. September.

Shipper's Pride—Resembles Lombard in color and quality, is much esteemed on account of its market qualities.

QUINCE

Champion—A prolific and heavy bearer, more oval in shape than Orange, long keeper, quality fine, late.

Orange (Apple)—Fruit large, bright yellow, excellent flavor.

Meech's Prolific—Strong grower, very productive, fruit large, orange color and very fragrant. Excellent.

Rea—A seedling of the Orange of same color and shape, but larger.

BLACKBERRIES

Snyder—The hardest and best all purpose blackberry. We introduced it to the west over thirty years ago, and it still holds its place at the top of the list for hardiness, yield and quality.

Ey. Harvest—Very valuable where it is not too cold, needs protection in the north. Two weeks earlier than Snyder and fruit not quite so large. Solid and a good shipper.

LaGrange—A new hardy blackberry, said to be of Russian origin, a vigorous grower, canes measuring 12 to 13 feet if not trimmed. Later and larger than Snyder, and a heavy yielder, free from rust and disease; highly recommended and a remarkably promising new berry. Stock limited.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia—A low growing or trailing blackberry, larger and juicier than blackberries, perfectly hardy, fruit ripens ten days before blackberries, and is often one and one-half inches long and one inch in diameter. Mulch to keep berries off the ground, an enormous yielder, and no fruit garden is complete without them.

RASPBERRIES

Columbian—Purple—This variety has given the best results of its class here, fruit purplish red, enormous size berries, and strongest growing canes of any variety. A wonderful producer.

Cumberland—Black—Fruit is larger than any other black cap, quality excellent, a firm berry, jet black, splendid shipper, very desirable for market or home use, being very vigorous and productive.

Gregg—Black—A well known standard commercial sort, fruit very large, solid, enormous yielder, a very reliable sort.

Kansas—Black—A well known standard sort, much used by commercial growers, an enormous producer, fruit large and high quality. None better.

Cuthbert—Red—Undoubtedly the best of the reds, strong grower, planted for home use and market.

King—Red—This is a comparatively new red berry, but we have fruited it quite heavily on our grounds for the past three years, and we like it better than any red raspberry we ever grew, fruit very large, solid, and covers a long season. Quality is the best.

Plum Farmer—Black—Of recent introduction, and one of the most promising berries ever introduced. Fruit borne in great abundance, large, excellent quality.

St. Regis, Everbearing—Red—The latest thing in raspberries. Although we have not had it long enough to venture a positive opinion, this new berry is claimed to be a most wonderful berry, being a true everbearer, yielding throughout the summer an abundance of fruit, of the highest quality. Is reasonably everbearing with us and heavy yielder. Our customers speak very highly of St. Regis and it is certain to become very popular. Our stock is genuine, from the originator.

The above is what we said of the St. Regis last year. Another season has proven it of more value than we expected. The fall crop was quite heavy, and in some nearby places it did even better than with us. By mail, prepaid, 2c extra per plant.

*JUNE BERRIES: Dwarf

***Service, or Shadberry**—These valuable garden berries are being used more and more, very similar to blue or huckle berries, borne in profusion, very fine for serving fresh or canning. Succeed everywhere.

CURRANTS

One of the easiest to grow and one of the most valuable fruits of the garden.

Perfection—A new variety, recently introduced, and well named, Perfection. Hardy, abundant bearer, highest quality, fruit as large or larger than Fay's. Pronounced by experiment stations and leading horticulturists everywhere, the finest red currant ever introduced. Has taken more medals and awards than any other currant.

Black Naples—A very strong, vigorous grower, probably the best of the black currants, prolific and large fruit.

Cherry—Well named, berries large, bunches short, plant vigorous and productive, a standard and hard to beat.

Red Dutch—An old variety, and still very popular, and though not as large as some, the quality and yield make up for that, hardy, vigorous, excellent.

London Market—A bright red currant, long bunches, good size, and a splendid currant. Much used for commercial planting; the best red currant, next to Perfection.

Fay's Prolific—One of the largest currants grown. Bunches medium length, quality fine, an excellent market sort.

Red Cross—With us the Red Cross has thus far proven superior to every other variety except Perfection in yield, size, quality and hardiness, as well as vigor of growth. You will make no mistake in planting the Red Cross.

White Grape—A very large, golden white currant, sweet, fine flavor, fine for table use, very thrifty and vigorous, the best white currant.

GOOSEBERRIES

One of the Most Valuable Commercial Fruits Grown

Houghton—Smaller than Downing, pale red when ripe, of highest quality, and an enormous yielder, free from mildew, one of the best. Will yield more fruit to the plant than any other variety, excellent for canning.

Downing—A native variety, large, pale green, handsome, and fine quality, free from mildew, bus a vigorous grower, and heavy yielder.

Industry—Plants imported, a very large berry, excellent flavor, and less subject to mildew than most foreign varieties.

*Native of Illinois



GRAPES

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one to a dozen or more grapevines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up to the side of any building, or along the garden fences, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest fruit. Make the soil mellow, and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about 8 feet apart, by the fence or building. For vineyards, make rows 8 feet apart, 6 to 10 feet in rows.

BLACK

Concord—The well known standard variety, succeeds wherever grapes will grow.

Moore's Early—Bunch large, berry large round, with heavy bloom, vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. Its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and northern portions of the United States; succeeds admirably in the south. The early grape.

Worden—A splendid grape of the Concord type, large, better quality, and earlier. Vine vigorous; hardy and productive.

Ives—Bunch long, compact, medium size berry and bunch, hardy, abundant yielder, quality medium, a little foxy, excellent for culinary purposes.

RED OR AMBER

Brighton—Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large round, excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening.

Delaware—Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, sweet, spicy, and delicious.

Woodruff—A handsome, profitable sort, vine vigorous, productive; iron-clad constitution. Bunch and berry large, attractive; ripen early; fair quality, long keeper, good shipper.

WHITE

Goethe—Greenish yellow, red tinge, berry large, bunch medium, abundant, excellent flavor, tender and sweet; an excellent hardy grape.

Moore's Diamond—A leading early white grape, ripening before Moore's Early. White, with rich yellow tinge; juicy, few seeds, almost free from pulp, excellent quality; above medium size, adheres freely to stem. Vine like Concord in growth, hardiness and foliage. Fine variety for both market and home garden.

Golden Pocklington—Bunch and berries large, when fully ripe a light golden yellow; juicy, tender, sweet, with little pulp. Vine thoroughly hardy, strong grower, free from mildew; productive. One of the most satisfactory white varieties.

Niagara—This white grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known; very fine quality for a table grape; very prolific, hardy and of fine flavor. Fruit keeps well, if carefully handled; one of our favorite sorts.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is suited to ordinary garden or farm crops. There is nothing that will give more returns or greater enjoyment for a little trouble than strawberries, and every family can have a good supply all through the season at less expense than buying a few poor berries now and then at the market.

Varieties marked (P.) have an imperfect blossom and must have a variety not so marked planted by them for fertilizer.

3-W.—This is a chance seedling strawberry found growing along the railroad a few years ago. We have fruited the 3-W for 4 years on our grounds, and it has been tested by many of the leading berry growers in this and adjoining states. The berries are very large and uniform in shape, it has a perfect blossom, needing no other berry for fertilizer. It is a rich red all the way through, very solid, holding up well and making an excellent shipper. Quality excellent and sweet.

Commences to bear early, and continues clear through the season, holding up well in size and quality. The 3-W is one of the heaviest yielders we have ever seen, setting enormous crops that ripen up perfectly.

The 3-W took the silver medal at the St. Louis Exposition after having been shipped 500 miles and were on the exhibition tables for 10 days, as hard a test as could have been given. One plant has given as much as a quart of berries at a picking. The plants are the strongest growers, with the largest roots we have ever seen, with heavy, long fruit stems nearly as large as a lead pencil. The 3-W is highly endorsed by the Illinois Experiment stations, in some instances far exceeding all other varieties.

Brandywine—A fine large, late, handsome, productive berry of excellent quality, regular, conical form; dark, glossy red, extending to the center. Plant healthy and vigorous, abundant producer. An extra good sort for all purposes.

Gandy—A reliable late variety, berries bright crimson, very uniform in size and shape, large and firm, plants vigorous and healthy.

***Senator Dunlap**—A well tested, wonderfully productive variety, one of the safe sort to plant everywhere. Has taken a high place among the prominent standard sorts. Plant resembles Warfield, rampant runner, should be restricted in production of plants; fully equal to Crescent and Warfield in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy, firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality, one of the best for canning. Ripens early and continues a long time. It stands at the head in its wonderful ability to ripen a good crop under almost any condition of drouth or neglect. The best.

Warfield (P)—Its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor make it exceedingly popular. Ripens with Crescent and is superseding that variety for a reliable sort.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Although we have been growing and testing everbearing strawberries for 6 years, we have hesitated to catalog and recommend them, especially at the high prices necessary to charge. Now that the price is more reasonable we have decided to list the three varieties that have proven the best yielders. They are well worth planting for home use and yield continually till frost. We offer Americus, Progressive and Superb.

GARDEN ROOTS

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal—The standard variety used by market gardeners everywhere. We have grown five different varieties, and all the difference that could be detected was in the name. Under like treatment they are identical.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

Linnaeus and Victoria—Both excellent standard sorts, should be in every garden.

HORSE RADISH

Too well known to need description, should be in every garden.

NUT TREES

Our nut trees are all several times transplanted. Plant small nut trees for best results.

Japanese Walnuts—From Japan, of great value. Trees make beautiful shade trees and commence bearing quite young, good crops of delicious nuts, resemble butter nuts in size and shape, but with thinner shells; perfectly hardy and desirable. Certain to become one of our popular trees.

***Butternut or White Walnut**—Makes a splendid tree, valuable wood and the nuts borne freely. A rich and much prized nut.

Almonds—Hard Shell—A very ornamental tree and bears plump rich nuts. Will do well wherever the peach does well. The shell is harder than the soft shell, but quality just as good. Valuable.

***Native of Illinois**

CHESTNUT

Japanese Chestnut—Very large, bear young and a beautiful tree; does well in the middle west, even on lime stone soils.

PERSIMMONS

*The American Persimmon is hardy in Central Illinois. The top may kill back a little while young, but they make handsome trees as they grow older, yielding quantities of delicious fruit. Well worth planting.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

We have a very complete assortment of shade trees and give descriptions of those varieties not so generally known. Our trees are all nursery grown transplanted stock with good roots.

ACER: The Maples

- *A. **Dasycarpum**—Soft or Silver Maple—Very quick growers and a popular tree.
- *A. **Dasycarpum Weiri**—Weirs Cut Leaved Maple—A form of soft maple with handsome finely cut leaves, a very ornamental and desirable tree.
- A. **Platanoides**—Norway Maple—Similar to the Sugar or Hard Maple, more rapid in growth, and more uniform in shape. A magnificent shade and street tree.
- A. **Platanoides—Schwerdlerii**—Red Leaved Maple—Identical to Norway except the leaves are blood red in Spring, changing to a coppery bronze later. Our stock we import and grow several years before selling.
- *A. **Saccharum**—Hard or Sugar Maple—Similar to Norway maple, grows taller and not so dense as Norway.

AESCULUS: Horse Chestnut

A most beautiful ornamental tree for both flowers and foliage. One of the very desirable trees.

- A. **Hippocastanum**—White flowering European.
- *A. **Flava**—Yellow flowering, native buckeye, a strong grower and fine tree.
- A. **Rubicunda**—Red flowering. Similar to the European, flowers scarlet to red.

AILANTHUS: Tree of Heaven—Chinese Sumach

- A. **Glandulosa**—Very rapid grower, tropical foliage, long fern-like leaves; stands abuse.

BETULA: The Birch

- B. **Alba**—European white; rapid growth and bark is white, bark improves in color as tree ages.
- *B. **Papyrifera**—The native white birch, canoe or paper birch. By far the finest of the birches. The bark peels off in layers and was used by the Indians for building canoes and writing letters.
- B. **Pendula Laciniata**—Weeping Cut Leaved—See weeping trees.

*Native of Illinois

CATALPA: Indian Bean

***C. Speciosa**—We grow large quantities of these and gather the seed ourselves from genuine Speciosa trees. Makes a beautiful flowering tree, upright growth and large round leaves. The genuine Speciosa Catalpa is very rapid in growth, and without question is the most valuable hardy timber tree that we can grow. Planted very extensively for railroad ties, and posts. The most durable of any timber known for that purpose. Makes a fine finishing lumber. Our stock is genuine, hardy Speciosa. Also have a large quantity of very fine seedlings.

Bungei—Globe Headed Catalpa—Grafted on C. Speciosa about 6 feet above the ground, making an umbrella or globe shaped head. These trees have many ornamental merits, a large stock of beautifully grown trees.

CERCIS: Red Bud or Judas Tree

***C. Canadensis—Red Bud**—A typical small native tree and nothing finer of its kind can be found. Blossoms very early in spring, before the leaves appear. The trees in blossom are a solid mass of flaming red, very striking and ornamental.

FRAZINUS: Ash

- *F. Viridis—Green Ash**—One of the best of the Ash family, easier to transplant and make live, and one of the handsomest native trees.
- F. Excelsior—European Ash**—Taller than the American ash, leaves remain until late fall; an excellent tree.
- F. Ornus—European Flowering Ash**—A small tree, bearing quite young, great masses of flowers in June, very fragrant.

KOELREUTERIA: Varnish Tree

- K. Paniculata—Japanese Varnish Tree**—A beautiful low growing, handsome tree with bright glossy foliage. Showy panicles of yellow flowers in July; decidedly beautiful and rare.

LARIX: Larch

- L. Europaea—European Larch**—The European larch is much hardier in this climate than the American, making a much handsomer tree. There is probably no more beautiful tree than the larch, with its fine feathery foliage. They are very rapid growers, and are not planted nearly as much as they should be. They are excellent for wind breaks, besides making fine individual specimens.

THE MAGNOLIA

- M. Soulangiana**—The one good magnolia that succeeds even in Northern Illinois, blooms in great profusion every spring, great quantities of delicate sweet scented pink blossoms, 4 to 5 inches across, before leaves appear. They always attract attention. Imported trees with large ball of earth attached.

POPULUS: The Poplar

- P. Alba—Bolleana—Bolls Poplar**—An upright silver leaved poplar, grows tall and slender, similar to the Lombardy poplar and much more satisfactory than the Lombardy where that style is desired.

*Native of Illinois

- *P. **Deltoides—Carolina Poplar**—The most rapid grower of all shade trees and much in demand. Valuable for quick and temporary shade in street or yard. It seems to be fashionable for some people to denounce the Carolina Poplar. Still there are more of these trees sold probably than any other shade tree. They are a valuable tree if properly used. Plant them for quick shade, interspersed with other kinds for permanent shade. Then cut them out when they crowd. We have 18,000 large trees and can make attractive prices in carload lots.
- P. **Van Gerti or Golden**—A typical poplar similar in style of growth to the Carolina poplar, but grows more slowly and has golden leaves.
- P. **Volga**—One of the newer varieties of poplar, which grows similar to the Carolina, more trim, and a handsomer tree, foliage more refined.

PRUNUS: Cherries and Plums

- P. **Padus**—The European bird cherry, somewhat similar to our native bird cherry. Makes a beautiful tree 15 to 20 feet in height, flowers and leaves both better than our native wild cherry.

ROBINA: Locust-Acacia

- *R. **Pseudoacacia—Black Locust**—A native tree of rapid growth, beautiful tree, white fragrant blossoms in May, and the wood is valuable for posts and timber.

SALIX: Willow

- S. **Caprea—Goat or Pussy Willow**—A small shrub like tree. Its great charm is in the early spring when every bud changes into a large fur-like catkin.
- *S. **Vitellina—Golden Willow**—The brilliant golden bark and beautiful foliage make this a decidedly attractive tree in both summer and winter.

TAXODIUM: Bald Cypress

- *T. **Distichum—Deciduous Cypress**—Few people are aware that this decidedly picturesque southern tree is perfectly hardy in Illinois. A rapid grower and on high land assumes a beautiful outline which makes it a most handsome tree.

SORBUS: Mountain Ash

- *S. **Americana and Aucuparia**—American and European Mountain ash, The finely cut foliage of the mountain ash, together with their clusters of blossoms in the early summer, and great quantities of brilliant colored berries in the fall, make them a very ornamental and pleasing tree for the yard.

TILIA: Linden; Basswood

- *T. **American**—American Linden or Basswood, a splendid tree, rapid growth, sweet blossoms in June attract the bees, a splendid shade and street tree.
- T. **Vulgaris**—European species of the above, and very similar.

ULMUS: The Elms

- *U. **Americana**—American white elm. The best all around large shade tree grown.

*Native of Illinois

- U.** **Campestris**—English elm, equal in many ways to the American, leaves not quite so large.
- U.** **Montana**—True Scotch elm, immense tall vase formed trees, large leaves, one of the best.
- U.** **Montana Fastigata**—Pyramidal elm, grows in a straight upright form, like the Lombardy poplar.

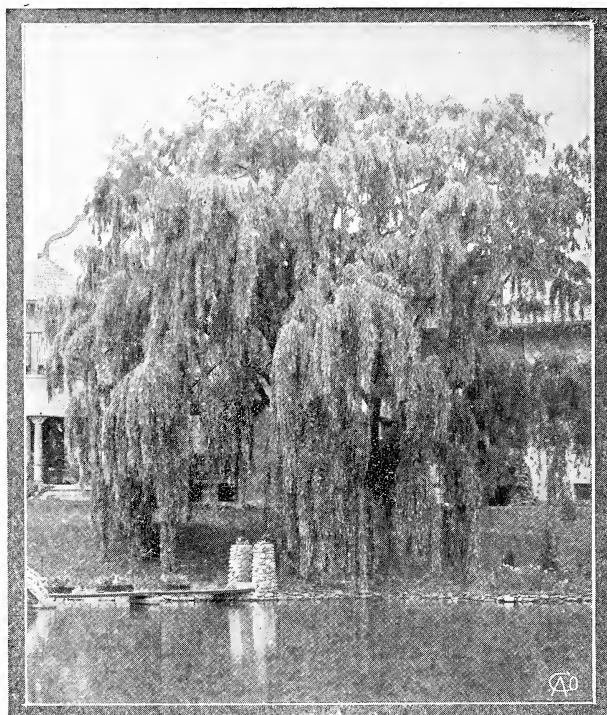
WEEPING TREES

Betula Laciniata—Cut Leaved Weeping Birch—Forty feet. As a specimen tree for the lawn with its fine feathery foliage and drooping habit, together with its clean white bark, makes this a very popular tree.

Morus, Tartarica Pendula—Tea's Weeping Mulberry—Eight feet. These trees are not only ornamental, but bear large quantities of fruit that is much liked by the birds as well as most people. A very distinct tree, with its long slender branches that sweep the ground. Can be trained over a seat or wall and makes a beautiful effect.

Salix—Willow, Napoleon—Forty feet. This variety came to us from a neighbor, Father Sherman, who received it direct from Napoleon's grave on the Island of St. Helena, through a missionary friend returning from Africa. Probably no trees in the world were ever more famous than these weeping willows. Perfectly hardy, and the long streamers often 20 feet in length, and no larger than a lead pencil, make them one of the most picturesque and striking trees grown.

***Taxodium Distichum—Pendulum**—The weeping form of Bald Cypress.



Napoleon Weeping Willow—The Finest of Its Class

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EVERGREENS

The secret of transplanting evergreens successfully lies in never allowing the roots to become the least bit dry. A few minutes exposure to wind or sun will dry up the small fibrous roots, changing the sap to a hard resinous substance, and no amount of care and attention will ever make them grow after this happens.

They can be shipped around the world with safety, however, if they are not allowed to ever become dried. Hereafter we will dig all evergreens with a ball of earth attached to the roots, and burlap them in this way. This makes the handling more expensive, but in our trying conditions of soil and climate it is necessary. We use every precaution in digging and handling evergreens to keep them always moist. The varieties we offer are suited to the middle west and have proven their ability to succeed under our severe climatic conditions.

ABIES: The Firs

- A. **Balsamea**—**Balsam Fir**—Very ornamental, rapid growth, even form, short dark green needles, perfectly hardy.
- A. **Canadensis**—**Hemlock Spruce**—One of the most beautiful of the medium sized evergreens; very refined foliage that always holds its color.

JUNIPERUS: Cedars and Junipers

- J. **Pfitzereana**—Dwarfish, spreading growth, light green foliage, delicate, refined, different from all others and very rare.
- *J. **Virginica**—**Red Cedar**—One of the most successful evergreens that can be grown in Illinois, fine foliage, keeps its colors and succeeds everywhere.
- J. **Virginica Glauca**—**Blue Juniper**—The blue form of Red Cedar, and in our opinion the best, handsomest, and most ornamental of all the evergreens. Rapid growth, color a beautiful silvery blue that holds its own through the hot summer and fall. Rare, and decidedly beautiful.

PICEA: Spruce

- P. **Alba**—The white spruce of the northern woods. Similar in style to Norway spruce, but holds its color, grayish blue, much better, and a better tree in every way.
- P. **Excelsa**—**Norway Spruce**—Easy to grow and one of the commonest of evergreens. Other forms superior in every way, however.
- P. **Pungens**—**Colorado Blue Spruce**—The Colorado blue spruce we offer under this heading are the types as they occur in Colorado, varying in color and form. Dark blue to light green, a very handsome tree.
- P. **Pungens Kosteriana**—**Koster's Blue Spruce**—The most popular and beautiful form of Colorado blue spruces. Delicate light blue in color.

PINUS: The Pines

- P. **Austriaca**—**Austrian Pine**—A tall spreading tree, massive in effect, long, heavy needles, dark green and does splendidly in this climate.
- P. **Banksiana**—**Jack Pine**—One of the most rapid growers of the group, not a large tree, slightly angular, light bright green, stands drouth and abuse, perfectly hardy and for windbreaks and mass planting

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very valuable; not common in Illinois, nor sufficiently appreciated.

- P. **Mugho**—One of the few dwarfs that do well in Illinois, makes a beautiful low rounded spreading specimen. A very valuable variety.
- *P. **Strobus**—A native to Northern Illinois, and the very best evergreen, all things considered, for the middle west. Rapid growth, refined, perfectly hardy and holds its foliage. Color, soft bluish green.
- P. **Sylvestris—Scotch Pine**—Similar in style to Austrian pine, needles not quite so long or heavy, bark bright yellow, a decidedly good tree.

PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASII

Douglas Spruce—Rapid growing symmetrical tree, of decided merit. Light bluish green, good color and form.

RETINISPORA: Japanese Cypress

These very picturesque little trees of feathery foliage are seldom seen in Illinois, but contrary to the general belief, two forms do remarkably well. They stand shearing well, which improves their compact growth.

- R. **Plumosa**—Bright green plume like foliage.
- R. **Plumosa Aurea**—The same as the above except the tips of the branches are tipped with a delicate golden color that does not summer burn.

TAXUS: Yew

- T. **Cuspidata Brevifolia**—For years we have been testing the many varieties of yews to find one adapted to Illinois conditions. They are not only beautiful trees, but the romance and memories surrounding the famous old yews of England has created a demand in this country. This form is from Japan, and is the only one we have found that is able to withstand both our summers and winters. Dwarf compact trees, short, dark green needles, stands shearing to any desired shape.

THUYA: Arborvitae

- *T. **Occidentalis—American Arborvitae—White Cedar**—A native to Illinois, well known, does well everywhere, stands shearing, flat leaves,
- T. **Occidentalis—Compacta**—Low growing, rounded compact form of the above.
- T. **Occidentalis Pyramidalis**—Upright, pyramidal form, splendid color and especially suited to our climatic conditions, for formal plantings, groups or specimens.

PLANTS NOT DESCRIBED IN CATALOG

The following list of plants are frequently desired but for lack of space we have not cataloged them. We grow these and can supply to those interested.

TREES

- Acer—Ginnala**—Tartarian dwarf maple.
- ***Acer—Negundo**—Box elder.
- Acer—Negundo Californicum**—California box elder.
- Acer—Pseudo-Platinus**—Sycamore maple.
- ***Celtis Occidentalis**—Hackberry.
- Fagus Purpurea**—Copper or purple beech.
- Larix Japonica**—Japanese dwarf larch.
- ***Liriodendron Tulipifera**—Tulip tree.
- Populus Nigra Fastigata**—Lombardy poplar.
- Populus—Robusta.**
- Prunus Pissardi**—Purple leaved plum.
- Pyrus Bechtelii**—Bechtels flowering crab.
- ***Quercus Palustris**—Pin oak.
- Salisburia—Ginkgo**—Maidenhair tree.

SHRUBS

- Caryopteris Mastacanthus**—Blue spirea.
- Cornus Gouchaulti**—Variegated dogwood.
- Cornus Mascula**—Cornelian cherry.
- Cornus Sanguinea**—Crimson barked dogwood.
- Deutzia Celestis**
- Diervilla**—Tree form in varieties.
- Hydrangea**—Tree form.
- ***Ilex Verticillata**—Deciduous holly.
- Kerria Argentea Variegata**—Var. globe flower.
- ***Laurus Benzoin**—Spice bush.
- Lespedeza Bicolor**—Bush clover.
- Ligustrum Ovalifolium**—California privet.
- ***Rosa Carolina**
- ***Rosa Humulis**
- Rosa Rubrifolia**
- Spirea Callosa Rosea**
- ***Symporicarpos Glomeratus**
- ***Symporicarpos Hertii**
- ***Symporicarpos Occidentalis**
- Symporicarpos Fl. Variegatis**
- Tamarix Estervalis**
- ***Viburnum Cassinooides**
- ***Viburnum Opulus Americanum**
- Viburnum Plicatum**
- ***Viburnum Nudum**
- ***Viburnum Pubescens**

VINES

- Akebia Quinata**
- Clematis Montana**
- Euonymus Radicans**
- Lonicera Japonica Aurea**—Golden leaved honeysuckle.
- Vitis Riparia**—Wild grape.

PERENNIALS

- Althaea—Hollyhocks**
- ***Baptisia Australis**—Blue Indigo
- ***Native of Illinois**

Boltonia—False Chamomile
***Boltonia Asteroides**—White.
Boltonia Latisquam—Pinkish lavender.
Boltonia Latisquam Nana—Dwarf.
Callirhoe—Involucrata—Poppy Mallow.
Dahlia—Assorted varieties.
Dicentra—Bleeding Heart
Funkia Cordata—Plantain lily.
Funkia Cordata, Variegata
***Gallium Boreale**—Bed Straw
Iris—Pallida Delmatica
Iris—Germanica—45 named varieties.
***Liatris Pynostachia**—Kans. Gay Feather.
Linum Perenne—Perennial flax.
Lychnis Chalcedonica—Ragged Robin.
Monarda Cambridga
Monarda Didyma—Oswego Tea.
Pardanthus Chinensis—Blackberry lily.
Podogarius Variegatus
***Rudbeckia Purpurea**—Purple coneflower.
***Rudbeckia Subtomentosa**—Sweet coneflower.
Salvia Azurea Grandiflora—Rocky Mountain Sage.
Salvia Pratensis—Meadow Sage.

List of Suitable Shrubs for Various Locations

Shrubs Suitable for Foundation Planting—Foreign	Sambucus Can. Acutifolia Spirea Opulifolia Spirea Opulifolia Aurea Symphoricarpos—All varieties Viburnum Cassinoides Viburnum Dentatum Viburnum Opulus
Berberis—All varieties	Shrubs with refined foliage suitable for planting close to steps or porch.
Cornus Siberica	Berberis Thunbergii Berberis Illicifolia Deutzia Gracilis Deutzia Lemoine Diervilla Eva Rathke
Deutzia—All varieties	Ligustrum—All varieties
Diervilla—All varieties	Lonicera Ledibori Lonicera Morrowi
Forsythia—All varieties	Philadelphus Aureus Philadelphus Avalanche
Ligustrum—All varieties	Philadelphus Zeyheri.
Lonicera—All varieties	Rosa Rubrifolia Rosa Rugosa
Lycium Chilense	Rosa Setigera Rhodoty whole Kerrioides
Magnolia Soulangiana	Rhus Aromatica Spirea Callosa Alba
Prunus Triloba	Spirea Prunifolia Spirea Reevesiana
Philadelphus—All varieties	Spirea Thunbergii Spirea Van Houttei
Rhodoty whole Kerrioides	Syringa Persica Syringa Rothomagensis
Rosa Rugosa	Symphoricarpos Occidentalis
Rosa Rubrifolia	Tamarix—All varieties (kept trimmed).
Spiraeas—All varieties	
Syringa—Grafted sorts	
Tamarix—All varieties	
Viburnum Lantana	
Shrubs Suitable for Foundation Planting—Native	
Aralia Spinosa	
Calycanthus Floridus	
Cephalanthus Occidentalis	
Cornus—All native varieties	
Corylus Americana	
Euonymus Americana	
Hammamelis Virginica	
Rosa Blanda	
Rosa Carolina	
Rosa Humulis	
Rosa Lucida	
Rosa Setigera	
Rhus Aromatica	
Rhus Glabra Laci niata	

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Guarantee of Genuineness—We exercise the greatest care to have all stock pure and true to label, and we hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace the stock that may prove untrue to label, or refund the money paid, when promptly notified, but it is mutually understood, and agreed, between ourselves and the purchaser, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees or plants.

Responsibility—Our responsibility extends only to those purchasing direct from us.

Prices—Prices herein given are subject to change without notice. Five will be furnished at 10 rate; fifty at 100 rate; 500 at 1,000 rate.

Claims—For shortage, damage in transportation, or otherwise, we must be notified in order that same may be adjusted while the details are fresh in mind.

Terms of Payment—Cash with order unless otherwise arranged. Remit by New York, Chicago or St. Louis draft; Postoffice or Express Money Order, made payable to Augustine & Co., or by Registered Letter. Goods will be sent C.O.D. when one-half the amount is sent with the order.

Substituting—Unless order is marked, no substitution, should the supply of a variety be exhausted which will occasionally occur in all establishments, especially when the packing season is about over, it is our custom to substitute a sort, giving correct name, of equal or better value than the variety ordered, and when such is not in stock, the number will be left unfilled and the money returned.

Packing—At the prices quoted no charge will be made for packing, baling or boxing, nor for delivery to the Carriers at freight depots or express offices.

Shipping—After delivering goods to the forwarders in perfect condition, our control ceases, also our responsibility. When explicit directions are not given as to route and manner in which goods are to be shipped, we use our best judgment in selecting a route, but in no case can we be responsible for losses thereby. But all orders lost or spoiled in transit we refill free. The Illinois Central, Chicago & Alton, Lake Erie & Western, and Big Four railroads, radiating as they do in ten different directions, and making direct connections with nearly every important trunk line in the country, afford the very best shipping facilities. Small packages should be shipped by express. The expense of shipping by express on medium sized orders is seldom more than by freight and often less.

The Spring Packing Season—Begins about March 1, and continues through April and into May. The fall season begins about October 1, and continues until cold weather sets in. We can ship by express to Southern points any time during the winter months.

Shipping by Mail—We have had so many orders and inquiries for stock to be sent by mail that we make a special mailing price on all kinds of trees and plants that can be shipped by Parcel Post.

Ordering—Order early by all means. There are many advantages to be gained by ordering early, besides the discounts. Nothing is to be gained by ordering late and then early orders find full stock. Please use order sheet. Write plainly; give Postoffice, County, and State, be particular to state how the goods are to be shipped, whether by mail, freight or express, and give route. Keep a copy of the order and check off the trees, plants, etc., when they arrive.

Transplanting Risk—The greatest care is used to have all stock in perfect condition, full of life and vitality, and packed in a manner to insure its arrival at destination in the same condition. The treatment stock receives in planting and afterwards, as well as the weather conditions, all of which we have no control over, are deciding factors in the growth of the stock.

Our prices are based on one small profit over the cost of growing the stock, and we cannot assume transplanting risk except at an advanced price, and prearranged condition of sale. Every order that is filled is handled and carefully inspected by men of many years experience in this work.

Discounts

Allowed on all orders amounting to \$5.00 or over.

For Spring

8 per cent on orders placed during February.

5 per cent on orders placed during March.

For Fall

5 per cent on orders placed before September 15.

Cash must accompany order for the full amount when discounts are allowed. The discount we allow is usually more than enough to pay the cost of freight, and saves us expense in bookkeeping.

Freedom From Disease

Of great value to the planter is the fact that we have our nurseries and surrounding grounds examined each year by the department of Entomology at Champaign, and a certificate showing freedom from injurious insects, scale or diseases, accompanies every shipment we make.

What to do When Your Plants Come

As soon as you receive the stock it should be unpacked, and the roots puddled. If the trees are dried or shriveled in the least, place them in water at once, allowing them to be completely covered for twelve to twenty-four hours. In case you should not want to plant out as soon as unpacked, heel-in in moist soil, never allowing the roots to become dry or failure will likely result.

Remove all broken or extra long roots, with a sharp knife, cutting from below, outwards. One-year old peaches and apple trees should be cut back to a naked stem, but do not cut off buds next to body. Two-year old trees should have their branches cut back at least half their length, the lower shorter than those above.

Care should be taken to have ground thoroughly plowed and subsoiled to a depth of at least fifteen inches. The holes should be sufficiently broad and deep so that the roots can be straightened to their natural position without cramping. Two inches or more of fresh surface should be placed in the bottom of the hole in which to bed the roots; set the tree two or three inches deeper than it stood in the nursery row, allowing it to lean a considerable to the southwest; fill in among the roots with mellow soil and pack down firmly with the foot. When the hole is about half full, if the ground is dry, pour enough water to thoroughly moisten the earth, fill the hole with dirt, pressing firmly, especially around the stem. Leave the surface smooth and mellow and keep well pulverized during the growing season. Never pour water on top of the ground, but dig trenches around the tree, or insert a tile, about fifteen inches from the tree, slanting towards the roots, and fill with water every evening until the ground is thoroughly saturated below the roots. Partial surface watering during a dry spell does more injury to young transplanted stock than good. We strongly advise mulching for winter protection. Be sure to loosen the wire label before planting.

AUGUSTINE & CO., Normal, Ill.

Distance for Planting

	Feet apart
Standard Apples	18 to 30
Standard Pears and Cherries.....	16 to 20
Dwarf Pears and Cherries	10 to 12
Peaches and Plums	16 to 20
Apricots, Nectarines, etc.	12 to 18
Buckthorn, Privet, and Barberry for hedge,.....	6 to 12 inches

Rows Apart**Plants Apart**

Blackberries	6 to 9 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
Raspberries	6 to 7 ft.	2 ft.
Strawberries	3 ft.	1 to 1½ ft.
Currants	5 ft.	4 ft.
Gooseberries	5 ft.	4 ft.

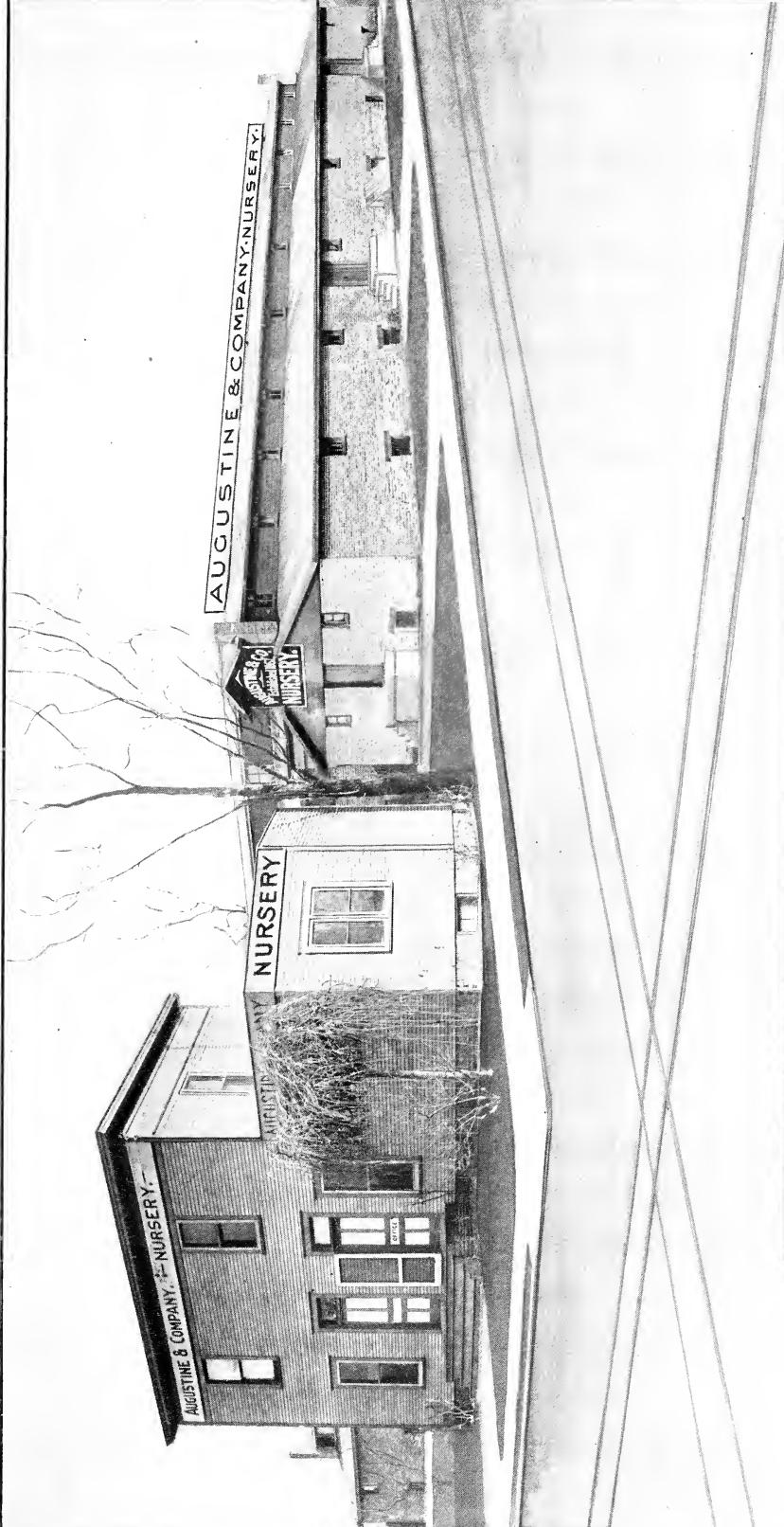
Number of Trees or Plants Required Per Acre at the Following Distances

3 by 3 ft.....	4,800 trees or plants....	12 by 12 ft.....	302 trees or plants
4 by 4 ft.....	2,722 trees or plants....	15 by 15 ft.....	193 trees or plants
5 by 5 ft.....	1,741 trees or plants....	18 by 18 ft.....	134 trees or plants
6 by 6 ft.....	1,210 trees or plants....	20 by 24 ft.....	108 trees or plants
8 by 8 ft.....	680 trees or plants....	25 by 25 ft.....	69 trees or plants
10 by 10 ft.....	435 trees or plants....	30 by 30 ft.....	48 trees or plants

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows, by the distance in feet between the plants; divide 43560 by this product, and the quotient is the number of plants that can be planted to the acre.

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Our new packing house, just completed, giving us 12500 square feet of floor space with every modern convenience.

